The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 106. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Disraeli had his dander up yesterday.

—The Waterville (Maine) Savings Bank closed yesterday forenoon.

—The Republicans carried the city election in Indianapolis yesterday by over four thousand majority.

—The Democrats elected six out of seven councilmen chosen at the city election in New Orleans yesterday.

—The jolly pedagogues in Allegheny will have to get along with a little less lucre—so said the Board of Control last night.

—Alleghenians want to have an equalization of tax assessments, and steps toward that end were taken by the Finance Committee last night.

—The butter speculators are coming to grief. They attempted to centennially corner the market, and now the price goes down and their hopes go up likewise.

—Immense quantities of grain have been contracted for at Omaha, to move East during the present fall in freights between Omaha and the East owing to the war between fast freight lines.

—Wm. Cooper, who shot and killed Mollie Dean at St. Louis April 21st, and then shot himself, and who has been in the hospital with a bullet two inches in his brain, died ——.

—The —— in the Centennial ground[s] —— was not quite completed and ——— been properly braced, fell down ——. Nobody was hurt, and the work of rebuilding commenced at once.

—Harrison & Johnston's distillery at Versailles, Kentucky, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, together with one thousand five hundred barrels of whisky. Loss $125,000, insured for half that sum. Incendiarism the cause.

—Seymour—his name having been mentioned at Utica as a possible Presidential candidate—hastens to write that he could not accept the nomination even if it were tendered him, which he wisely concludes will not be the case.

—A fire at Cozad City, Neb., on Sunday night about two o'clock, destroyed a large frame hotel and hardware store adjoining. All inmates of the hotel escaped with their lives, except Mr. J. O'Neil, formerly of Columbus, Ind., who was burned to death.

—There is from some cause or other a well grounded belief in Washington that the Senate will decide that it has no jurisdiction in the Belknap case. So firm and strong is this belief that wagers are offered freely that the ex-Secretary will go scot free.

—At that wedding in Baltimore, the other day, Gen. Grant, Secretary Bristow and Mr. Blaine were talking with each other. A looker-on remarked: "I'm sure, I see two Presidents in that group, and I don't see double either, because there's no wine here to-night.

—They had a row at the Sixth ward polls in Indianapolis yesterday, which resulted in the killing of one man and serious wounding of two colored men, whilst a number of blacks and whites were carried to their homes on shutters to be repaired. Great excitement prevails.

—The body of Chas. D. Affleck, cashier of the Brewers' banking house in St. Louis, who disappeared last Saturday, was found in the river at the foot Brooklyn street yesterday morning. A large rock was found buttoned inside his coat, and there is now no doubt he committed suicide.

—The Washington *National Republican* remarks incidentally that "nearly all the Democrats in Congress to-day who make themselves noisy in abuse of the Republican party have their bread to earn in the Government, and ought, at least, to have been banished from the country."

—Yesterday morning the body of Nathan Clough, aged forty-nine years, was found cold and stiff in bed in the hay-loft of the stable attached to the Blummerly House, at Steward, Nebraska. The head had been crushed in with three heavy blows from an axe, and a deep gash cut in the left cheek. The victim had been robbed of $625.

—Mr. Hoskins, of New York, offered a resolution in the House on Monday afternoon instructing the investigating committees to bring their labors to a close and report on or before June 10. The way in which the Democrats sat down, figuratively speaking, on Mr. Hoskins' resolution was dampening to the prospects of a speedy adjournment.

—In the City Council at New Orleans, yesterday, a resolution was offered instructing the City Attorney to take steps to recover a square of ground donated by the city to the Government in 1835, for the location of the United States mint. The condition of the bequest was that in case the Government should at any time cease to keep up a branch mint, then the property should revert to the city.

—The Chicago *Times* sentimentalizes thus: "The soft, balmy spring season has arrived. The time has come when one longs to forsake the crowded city and look upon the happy ploughed ground out in the country, and see the merry angle-worms crawling around, and hear the soft notes of the bull-frog, and catch the spicy odors which arise from the new-laid heaps of manure on the corn-fields, and listen to the carol of the adolescent spring calf as he calls for his mid-day refreshments, Let us go!"

—The Cleveland *Herald* takes a philosophic view of the wholesale slander of Republicans by Democrats, and says: "The Democrats are testing our men for us. The worst that can be said of these men is said now. Every prominent candidate for the Republican nomination is passing through a fiery furnace of detraction. We can see which stands the test best, and that one is the right man to be our standard bearer. The worst that can be said of him will have been said before his nomination, and fully answered."

—It is said that the President has declared that he should veto it his duty to veto the Consular and Diplomatic bill if it should pass the Senate substantially in the form in which it came from the House. He was very earnest in his declaration, and intimated that he might not sign the bill even if the House should accept the modifications made by the Senate. He thinks that these modifications cripple the service, and has intimated that it would be better to withdraw all our diplomatic representatives as a consequence of the failure of the bill, than to continue any of them under the circumstances provided by the bill. Secretary Fish is understood to sanction this position.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1876.

THE House Appropriation Committee decided to-day to press the postoffice appropriation bill in the House to the exclusion of all other measures.

THE Judiciary Committee authorizes the Sergeant-at-Arms to employ counsel to aid him in prosecuting the appeal before the Courts in the Kilbourn *habeas corpus* case.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that inasmuch as the salaries of the Professors in the University of Michigan are payable out of the State Treasury, they were not liable to an income tax upon so much of their incomes as was demanded from such salary.

AT the session of the Cabinet yesterday the question of delivering original papers and documents of executive departments to Congressional Committees or others was discussed. Though the Attorney General was absent, his views on the subject were known, and it is understood that after a full interchange of opinions the President decided not to deviate from a rule which has long existed, under which the executive does not part even temporarily with the custody of original papers in any of the departments.

SKIRMISH WITH INDIANS.

One Soldier and One Redskin Killed.

OMAHA, May 2.—The post trader at Ft. Hartsuff, Neb., arrived at Grand Island today. He says that on the morning of the 28th a band of six Indians was reported a few miles above the fort, on the fork of the river. Lieut. Hyle, with nine soldiers, started in pursuit, but settlers in arms exposed themselves, and scared the Indians, who fled. The Indians were overtaken by Hyle's command about twenty miles from the fort, entrenched in a blow-out in the sand hills. Hyle attacked them with the soldiers from the edge of a bluff and killed one Indian. Sergeant Dougherty, of Co. A, Third Infantry, was killed by a shot through the head. Hyle, having but three men with him at the time, drew off, and the Indians retreated. Fort Hartsuff is ninety miles north of Grand Island, Neb.

The Corn Trade.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The recent breakage of rates is bringing corn to this market. It shows this result in round numbers. Receipts for the week ending April 15, 49,-000 bushels; week ending the 22d, 220,000; week ending the 29th, 463,000. The receipts at Baltimore and Philadelphia have increased more than fifty per cent. since the 15th. Warehouse keepers doing business in the Produce Exchange have adopted resolutions to the effect that storage rates for grain have been ruinously low for the past ten years, and they therefore propose the following tariff, to go into effect immediately: Storage the first ten days, including labor and weighing, ¾ cent per bushel, and for every succeeding ten days or parts thereof ¾ cent per bushel; screening and blowing, if required, ¼ cent per bushel. On grain delivered from store to a sailing vessel or steamer within ten days after its receipt, a rebate of ¼ cent per bushel will be made from storage.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The House Booming Away at Its Corrupt Members.

Representative Lynott, of Luzerne County, Expelled.

A New Conference Committee Appointed on the Ventilation Bill.

The Appropriation for the Homeopathic Hospital Defeated.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, May 2, 1876.

SENATE.

Bills Reported.

A large number of House bills were reported from committees.

The Ventilation Bill.

Mr. NEILL reported a disagreement of the Conference Committee on the Ventilation bill. The point of disagreement is associating the Secretary of Internal Affairs with the Governor in appointing Mine Inspectors.

The Senate then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met in afternoon session at three o'clock.

Bills on First Reading.

A large number of bills were passed upon first reading. Among those were the act to repeal the act to regulate the election of school directors in the sub-districts in the city of Pittsburgh, approved April 9th, 1872, and an act vesting a title in Lizzie J. Lafferty and Matilda C. Varner.

The Boom Bill.

Mr. JONES (Philadelphia), after the Boom bill had been messaged from the House, raised the point of order that the bill not having been reconsidered and acted on by the House, could not be received by the Senate. It was discussed by Mr. ALLEN in opposition and Mr. DAVIS in favor. The point was withdrawn without a vote.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution reciting the corruption with the passage of the bill as set forth in the evidence of the House Committee, and referring it to the Senate Investigating Committee. The resolution was not received.

Notaries Public.

The Governor nominated the following Notaries Public, which were confirmed by the Senate: Daniel B. Heiner, of Kittanning, and Samuel B. Risher, of West Middlesex, Mercer county.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Lynott's Trial.

The House met at nine o'clock to try Representative Lynott, of Luzerne, for conduct unbecoming a member. There was a great deal of sir[illegible] the House, when known Lynott's resignation was in the hands of the Speaker, and the determination was general to prevent its being received by the House.

The Speaker submitted a communication from Lynott, but the House directed that it should not be read, and that the trial should proceed. The managers then took their seats, Senator Stanton appeared as counsel for Lynott, and the latter being sent for, appeared at the bar of the House. A tactical struggle of over an hour to get his resignation read ensued, but the House resolutely shut its face against being made the victim of such sharp practice. Finally, Lynott and his counsel abandoned the struggle and withdrew from the House.

Mr. Hayes' resolution to expel Lynott for conduct unbecoming a member was then taken up, and passed without debate, by a vote of 144 ayes to 29 nays, and the Speaker declared Lynott expelled from the House.

Resigned.

During the proceedings the resignation of Ge orge W. Skinner, Journal Clerk, and an appointee of the Chief Clerk, was read.

The Ventilation Bill.

Mr. TALLEY, from the Committee of Conference on the Ventilation bill, reported that the committee was unable to agree with the Senate committee, and another conference was ordered.

The Chair appointed as the new Conference Committee Messrs. Irwin, of Allegheny, Mitchell and Toner.

Morganza School.

The Senate amendment to the Morganza School, giving the entire appointment of the managers to the Governor, was agreed to.

The House then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock.

Bills Passed Finally.

The following bills passed finally on third reading:

An act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit.

An act to provide for the taxation of all incorporated associations, partnerships, firms, or individuals engaged in the transportation of petroleum by means of pipe lines.

An act to define and suppress vagrancy.

An act relating to the registration of births and marriages by boards of health wherever established by law in cities of the Commonwealth.

An act to provide for transferring the awards of arbitrators.

An act relating to the transfer of loans of cities, boroughs, school districts and counties.

An act regulating passenger fare and freight rates on railroads operated by steam power not exceeding fifteen miles in length. The above act relates to passenger fares in Somerset county.

The Homeopathic Hospital.

The act appropriating ten thousand dollars to the Homeopathic Hospital in the city of Pittsburgh was finally defeated, having only received 110 votes, while it requires a constitutional majority of 134 to pass the same.

Adjourned.

The General Appropriation.

The Conference Committee on the General Appropriation bill met this evening, and adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion on the bill. Should the committee fail to report the bill within the next two days, the Governor will be obliged to convene the Legislature in extra session to mature and pass the bill.

K.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

Yesterday's Proceedings—Amending the Discipline—A Protest Against the "Third Class Mail Matter" Bill.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—After the usual religious exercises at the opening to-day of the Methodist General Conference, resolutions thanking the Centennial Commissioners for closing the buildings and grounds on the Christian Sabbath and for prohibiting the sale of liquor were referred to a committee to be hereafter appointed.

A resolution that section 515 of the Discipline be amended so as to read "The General Conference shall appoint a committee on boundaries, consisting of one member from each annual conference, to be nominated by the delegations respectively, and over which a Bishop shall preside, and of which one of the Secretaries of the General Conference shall be Secretary, and of which twenty-five shall be a quorum. All matters pertaining to the conference lines shall be referred to this committee, and its decision shall be final," led to protracted debate and was finally adopted.

Rev. H. Price, of Upper Iowa, submitted a preamble reciting that benevolent corporations of the Methodist and other churches are compelled to pay upon their annuals six times as much postage as other publishers are required to pay on similar printed matter of no more public benefit, therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly protest against the passage by the House of Representatives of the bill recently passed by the Senate, with this unjust provision included, and we do hereby respectfully memorialize Congress to so modify the postal laws that annuals published by our benevolent congregations may pass through the mails at the same rate of postage that other publishers are required to pay on monthly and quarterly magazines.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and a copy ordered to be forwarded to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

A motion was submitted providing for the appointment of a standing committee of twelve, to be named Committee on Judicial Proceedings, and to consist of one from each General Conference and nominated by the conferences respectively, to which committee all questions of law and the record of judicial conferences shall be referred. The proposition lead to a lengthy discussion, in which a number of delegates took part. Bishop Simpson said the Bishops would be gladly relieved of their present responsibility of deciding legal questions. A substitute to refer the record of judicial conferences to the Committee on Episcopacy was lost, and the motion to appoint a judicial committee adopted.

Adjourned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

A Proposition to Exchange Silver Coin for Legal Tender Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1876.

SENATE.

The Indian Bureau.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented a petition of the Society of Friends protesting against the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Referred.

Indian Appropriation.

The bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for subsistence and supplies for the Apache Indians in Arizona, and for the removal of the Indians of the Cherihua Agency to San Carlos Agency, passed.

The Steamboat Bill.

Mr. CONKLING explained that the delay in reporting the Steamboat bill, recently passed by the House, was to enable persons interested to be heard and to present such facts as they desired.

Political Assessments.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the House bill to prevent solicitations of contributions or the acceptance by any officer or employe of the Government of money, property or other thing of value for political purposes. Ordered printed.

Neville Island.

Mr. DENIS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the residents and property owners of Neville township, Allegheny county, Pa., to close the channel of the Ohio river on the south side of Neville island by the construction of an embankment or causeway from the head of said island to the southern shore of said river. Placed on calendar.

American Registers to Foreign Built Vessels.

Mr. CONKLING (N. Y.) presented a petition from citizens of New York remonstrating against the passage of any law granting an American register to foreign built vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Impeachment Trials.

After the introduction of various other bills, the resolution of Mr. HAMLIN to amend the rules so as to provide that the deliberations of the Senate in impeachment trials shall be in public, was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it was laid aside, and consideration of the bill in relation to the

Japanese Indemnity Fund

was resumed, the pending amendment being to strike out the words "if not incompatible with the relations of the United States to other powers," so that it should read "That the President is hereby authorized to reserve from the Japanese indemnity fund the sum of $715,000 to be used in the manner hereafter provided, and is further authorized to pay over to the Government of Japan the residue of said fund," &c. After debate the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to strike out the first section of the bill, which provides for the return of the fund to Japan after deducting the $125,000 to pay the officers and crews of the Wyoming and Jamestown.

Pending the discussion the Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, enclosing the report of the Centennial Commission, and inviting the two Houses of Congress to be present at the opening services. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

After an executive session adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rock Lights.

Mr. WELLS (Mo.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $16,000 for the maintenance of lights on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers. Passed.

Hallett Kilbourn.

Mr. WELLS (Miss.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Real Estate Pool to accept the offer of Hallet Kilbourn to appear before said committee to answer any question relating to the Real Estate Pool. Laid on the table—yeas 138, nays 83—a party vote.

The Coin Question.

Mr. LANDERS (Ind.) asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointments of a select committee to consider the state of gold and silver coin, foreign and domestic, and to report amendments to existing laws concerning coin, and to investigate the best means of making coin and greenbacks par with each other.

Railway Bond Investigation.

A resolution of inquiry into the Union Pacific Railroad Company's possession of Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bonds was adopted.

A resolution of censure of Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, in the last House, was rescinded and expunged, and the contested election case of Lemoyne vs. Newell was taken up. After discussion the case went over until to-morrow.

Silver Coin.

Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of silver coin throughout the country, to issue silver coin now in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, said proviso that the notes so received and exchanged shall be reissued only on the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received at the Treasury in payment of dues to the United States, and that such fractional currency, when so substituted, shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund as provided in the act of the 17th of April, 1876.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that the bill should be amended by striking out that portion which provides that legal tender notes should not be reissued until a corresponding amount of fractional currency is cancelled.

Mr. PAYNE, without replying to that suggestion, went on to explain that there was a necessity for the passage of the bill on account of a sort of panic that had arisen in regard to small change, under which fractional currency was now commanding a premium from 3 to 3½ per cent. The process of exchanging fractional currency for silver coin was so slow that the supply was not equal to the demands of business, and therefore the bill proposed that silver coin should be exchanged for legal tender notes. That was the whole purport of the bill, which had been drawn in accordance with suggestions of the Treasury.

Immigration.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following, and asked its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be and it is hereby instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is the better, and expedient to provide regulations concerning immigration or other arrival of persons in the United States from other countries, with a view to securing the people against the evils of pauperism, crime and other injuries to the morals and good order of society, and with a view of lending all lawful aid to the States in the exercise of their sanitary and police jurisdiction, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

At the request of Mr. CONKLING it was laid over.

Mr. HEWITT asked what arrangement was made in the bill to prevent the greenbacks which were received for silver being paid out again, instead of being reserved for the sinking fund.

Mr. PAYNE replied that the committee had not thought it necessary to legislate under the idea that the Secretary of the Treasury would be likely to violate the law.

Mr. BLOUNT objected to the consideration of the bill, and the House adjourned.

The St. Louis Whisky Ringlets.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The *Republican's* Jefferson City special says friends of Wm. McKee visited General McDonald and Col. Joyce in the Penitentiary yesterday, with the view of procuring from them an affidavit to the effect that Fitzroy's testimony that Joyce had paid McKee four hundred and eighty dollars of ring money at the Supervisor's office was false. Joyce stated to these gentlemen that Fitzroy's testimony was a willful lie, and McDonald said that Fitzroy was never in his (McDonald's) office when McKee was there. But neither of them would make a sworn statement, on the ground that they were being very closely watched and self-preservation was the first law of nature. Other parties left here last night for Jefferson City in the interest of McKee, and another effort will be made to procure statements from McDonald and Joyce.

Murdered by a Political Enemy.

BATON ROUGE, May 2.—The Governor's Private Secretary received the following telegram this afternoon:

OPELOUSAS, May 2.—Senator M. H. Twitchell was mortally wounded, and Geo. King, his brother-in-law, killed while crossing the river at Coushatta by an unknown party.

[Signed,] S. T. WESTEE,
Clerk of Court, Red River Parish.

Other dispatches say that an unknown man rode through Coushatta to the river bank, and commenced firing with a repeating rifle at Twitchell and King, who were on a flat being ferried over the river, with the results as above stated. The negro ferryman was also wounded. Senator Twitchell was one of the holding over Republican Senators.

Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, May 2.—First race, ½ mile dash; won by Bothgate; time 1:55½. Second race, 1¼ miles dash; won by Grit; time 2:19¼. Third race, mile heats, first heat won by Lotta in 1:51, and the next two by Egypt in 1:54½ and 1:53½.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

An Invitation to Fight Accepted.

LONDON, May 2.—This morning papers publish the following: The King of Dahomey's invitation to Commodore Hewitt to come to Abomey and receive in powder and bullets payment of the fine imposed upon him for maltreating a British subject appears to have been accepted. Orders have been given for assembling the fleet at Whydah, to take active proceedings if the fine be not forthcoming. An opportunity, however, will be given to the King to change his present attitude, and hostilities will be postponed until June or later.

Winslow to be Released.

LONDON, May 2.—The British Government has informed the American legation that it will release Winslow to-morrow, and that Gray, of New York, and Breut, of Louisville, whose extradition is also claimed, will be released when their terms have expired. The Government has not formally replied to America's argument, owing to the absence of Lord Derby, caused by the death of his mother. A report is current that the opposition intend attacking the Government upon the Winslow affair.

Disraeli's Temper Ruffled.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Common Disraeli in a vehement speech denounced as calumnious the statement made by Lowe at the Liberal meeting in Retford that the Queen had asked two previous Premiers to introduce a bill changing the Royal titles, but both had refused. He denied the truth of the statement as far as it concerned himself and the late Earl of Derby, and cited a letter from Gladstone denying that the Queen ever made such a proposal to him.

"You Pays Your Money, &c."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—Conflicting reports have been received in regard to the battles on Saturday and Sunday between the insurgents and Monkhat Pasha. The latter telegraphs that he won a decisive victory—the insurgents losing 1,000 men. He thinks the victory will end the rebellion. Subsequ advices, however, report that Pasha was defeated and compelled to take refuge in Gatschko, and that in four days' fighting he lost 2,500 killed, while the insurgents lost only 400.

The Railroad Bill.

BERLIN, May 2.—In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies to-day the railway bill passed third reading by a vote of 216 yeas to 160 nays.

A Vision of Peace.

VIENNA, May 2.—It is announced that a complete agreement has been arrived at on all points relative to the renewal of the Austro-Hungarian compromise.

MINOR ITEMS.

THE weather is unusually cold in England.

THE Spanish Ministry intend making the approval of the Budget a cabinet question.

SCLAVONIC advices claim that Monkhtar Pasha was defeated after the relief of Nicsic, and retreated to Nozdrev, where he is now surrounded.

THE Turks lost three thousand and the insurgents one hundred and twenty men during the four days' fighting preceding the relief of Nicsic.

IN the House of Commons last evening Maurice Brooks, member for Dublin, gave notice that he proposed to question Disraeli on Friday next as to whether he intends to advise the Queen to extend mercy to persons imprisoned for a breach of loyalty to Her Majesty.

THE competition for places in the coming Irish Rifle Team to go to America commenced at Dundalk on Saturday. Two squads, consisting of No. 1, Johnson, Pollock, Patrick and Franks, and No. 2, Rigby, Traill, Goff and Joynt, fired fifteen shots per man at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, scoring a grand total for No. 1 of 711, and for No. 2 of 674.

THE EMMA MINE.

Examination as to Gen. Schenck's Resignation as Director in the Company.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—General Schenck was before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. Representative Newell placed in the hands of Mr. Schenck an original letter sent to the chairman of the Emma Mining Company, resigning his position as Director, and also a copy of it in the writing of Park. Mr. Hewitt examined General Schenck as to the genuineness of the resignation sent to the company was all in his own handwriting, date, body and all. It was his own composition, written at his own suggestion, without any body's help. In writing out his signature from the original draft, it seems that he interpolated the words "in consenting to become a Director I know that I exercise a private and individual right, in no way responsible with public or official duty, but I prefer to take away from some who have criticised me even a pretext for their comments or attacks." Being shown the said the paper submitted by Mr. Hewitt seemed to be a copy of his resignation in Park's handwriting. He knew it was not his signature. He was a copy of what he wrote. Mr. Hewitt called Gen. Schenck's attention to several words which had been altered, and Gen. Schenck said they looked as if they were in his handwriting. It was his signature. He did not know why Park made the copy. Park here said the words were in his own handwriting. In answer to a question, Gen. Schenck said that in his connection with the Emma Mine Company he did not think he had done anything morally wrong or unbecoming.

J. Park was recalled and testified that the copy of the letter of Schenck's resignation was in his (Park's) handwriting. The interlined words "gentlemen" and "fullest" were also in his handwriting. Park testified frankly that he recommended to Schenck to make the interpolation in his letter of resignation as director, so as to convince the public that Schenck had not resigned from dissatisfaction with the stock. Park still declined to state how much money he had made altogether out of the mine, but he said the committee could examine his books for themselves if they liked.

After Park's examination Mr. Schenck denounced the statement that he copied his letter of resignation from a draft in Park's writing as utterly false. An argument ensued as to putting in evidence two letters from Fisher & Dunnell, the banker, relating to Gen. Schenck. Without a decision adjourned.

The Proposed Archæological Association.

MANSFIELD, O., May 2.—General R. Brinkerhoff, President of the Ohio Archæological Association, announces that in pursuance of the instructions given by the society at its last annual meeting, an International Convention of archæologists has been called to meet at Philadelphia the 4th of September next. The most distinguished scientific men of the United States and the Canadas are engaged in the movement. Invitations have been sent to the prominent scientific men of Europe, and a large attendance from at home and abroad is expected. The special reason for the convention at this time is found in the great collection of pre-historic relics which forms so novel a feature in the great Exposition.

NEW STREETS.

Meeting of the Survey Committee—Sundry Ordinances Recommended.

A regular monthly meeting of the Survey Committee was held yesterday afternoon.

Ordinances were recommended affirmatively to Councils as follows: Location of Fetzgar street; location of Houck street, Twenty-first ward, at a width of forty feet, being grade of Thirty-fourth street, from Penn to Liberty avenue; change of width of Jones avenue, between Arch street and Brereton avenue. A plan to move the location of Fisk street, from Butler to Davidson street, was postponed until a petition for the change is presented. McCrickart's plan of streets in Twenty-third ward was approved. Action was postponed on the location of Gunning street or Weil alley, Thirty-fifth ward.

R. C. and J. A. Moore's plan of streets in the Nineteenth ward was referred to a subcommittee.

The petition for location of an extension of Forbes street, from Boyd street to Diamond street, instead of opening into Fifth avenue, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Renhauser presented the following:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be instructed to notify K. Bracken, contractor on Sylvan avenue extension to close Fifth from date until further notice on that part of Sylvan avenue extension, from Hazlewood avenue, west, for a distance of about two thousand feet. It is proposed to make a change of the grade on that part of the avenue.

The resolution was postponed and the committee decided to visit the locality in a body next Friday afternoon.

An ordinance locating Meyer avenue, Thirty-second ward, was laid over until the Governor's action on the secession bill is made known.

The petition for the location of Harrison street, between Fiftieth and Fifty-third streets, was received and filed, the ordinance having already passed Councils.

The monthly pay roll, amounting to $502.16 for April was approved.

Adjourned.

BREVITIES.

····The letter list will be found on the second page.

····The members of the Board of Revision were paid off yesterday in warrants.

····No. 74 Second avenue was pulled last night as a disorderly house. The proprietress, Fannie Meager, and three women and two men were arrested.

····The Sewickley fire company organized on Monday evening. The new hose carriage will be finished this week, and reach its destination on Saturday.

····J. M. Caldwell lectures this evening before Union Lodge A. O. U. W., at Grand Armory Hall, on Fourth avenue, on "The Present Age and Its Governing Forces."

····A boy named Thomas Williams fell under a train at Woods Run, Allegheny, yesterday morning and had one of his arms so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

····Mayor McCarthy yesterday fined George Faust $50 for making improper advances to a child eleven years old, daughter of Moses Ruppman, residing on Mulberry alley.

····At the annual meeting of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Washington Railroad, at Washington, Monday, the old President and Directors were re-elected, as also were the former officers.

····Joshua Ridgely, who has been in jail for three months for non payment of taxes, was released yesterday, the County Commissioners having exonerated him from the payment of the same.

····A boy named Wolff, who resides on Troy Hill, Allegheny, had the toes of one of his feet run over and crushed by a train on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., near Penn avenue, yesterday afternoon.

····Alderman Larkin yesterday held an inquest on the body of Peter Fuchs, a four months' old child of Henry Fuchs, residing on Fulton street, Thirty-fifth ward. The child died early in the morning, and the verdict was death from convulsions.

····The alarm of fire from box 71 in Allegheny about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a fire on the roof of a house owned by Patrick Wall, and occupied by a shoemaker named Kelly. It was damaged to the extent of about $100.

····One of the teams belonging to the Oakland Passenger Railway, attached to a heavy wagon, took fright on Boquet street yesterday, ran down Fifth avenue, and for nearly a mile along it, destroying two lamp posts, a letter box and a telegraph pole.

····A man employed in Spencer & Williamson's livery stable, on Cedar avenue, Allegheny, was kicked in the ribs by a horse, yesterday afternoon, and injured internally very seriously. Dr. Mowry attended him. He resides on Avery street.

····The Pullman Car Company intend running drawing-room and dining-room cars combined between Chicago and Philadelphia, during the Centennial. Two of the cars passed through the city yesterday, in one of which was George M. Pullman, President of the company.

····The stockholders of the Monongahela Water Company elected the following officers yesterday: President, M. W. Watson; Managers, B. F. Jones, James H. Swett, C. J. Schultz, John O. Philips, James Marshall, Thomas B. Atterbury, Jacob Henrici and Dr. A. G. Walter.

····Sealer of Weights and Measures Tyson, states that about one hundred and fifty grocers in the county will be proceeded against shortly for selling wet for dry measure, a difference of about one eighth to the consumer. Hucksters using three peck baskets for full bushels will also get into trouble.

····At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad Company, at Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas H. Dudley; Directors, John Scott, William M. Carter, Joseph H. Herr, John W. Moffley, John S. Ritter and James H. Campbell.

····The bill appropriating $165,000 to the State Reform School at Morganza, as amended by the Senate, was concurred in yesterday by the House. It is not doubted that it will at once receive the executive approval, whereupon the institution will as quickly as possible be removed to its new quarters. The Senate amendment took the appointment of the managers from the State Board of Charities and gives it to the Governor.

····At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants National Telegraph Company, yesterday, at the office of the Standard Oil Company, the following named gentlemen were elected directors: Charles Lockhart, Maj. Wm. Frew, W. G. Johnson, M. Graver, T. T. Brooks, W. T. McIntosh and John Benn. The company is reported as being in a flourishing condition, the best evidence of which is regular quarterly dividends.

····Last evening Johnny G. Burke, aged seven years, son of Alderman John Burke, of the Third ward, attempted to cross Smithfield street, on the intersection of Sixth avenue, immediately in front of an Adams express team that was coming along at a trot. He was struck by one of the horses and knocked down. With great presence of mind, he rolled himself outside of the car track, or he would undoubtedly have been run over and killed. As it was he escaped with a good scare and some bruises.

····The body of an unknown man was found on the railroad track, near Roup station, Monday evening about ten o'clock. He had a bottle of whisky in his pocket, and it is supposed that he was intoxicated and was struck by a freight train. The remains were brought to this city and taken to Williams' undertaking establishment on Fifth avenue, to await identification. Deceased was apparently a laborer, about 38 years of age. Alderman Larkin will hold an inquest to-day.

PERSONAL.

***D. E. McKinley, Esq., who has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings of this city for several years, resigned that position yesterday, and will be succeeded by Mr. C. G. Milnor, who has also been connected with the institution for some time. While the friends of the bank will feel sorry to hear of Mr. McKinley retiring, they will be gratified to know of the bank securing the services of Mr. Milnor, who we think will fill the position to the perfect satisfaction of all.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Angelo Berbelli et ux. to Peter Kreuter, April 25, 1876; lot on Virgin alley, Third ward, city. Consideration.....$1,100

Wm. H. Herron et ux. to Samuel D. Herron, Jr., February 11, 1874; lot on Webster avenue, Thirteenth ward, city. Consideration.....$300

Margaret D. Herron to Samuel D. Herron, Jr., February 20, 1874; lot on Webster avenue, Thirteenth ward, city. Consideration.....$600

Alex C. Herron et ux. to Samuel D. Herron, Jr., March 5, 1874; lot on Webster avenue, Thirteenth ward, city. Consideration.....$700

John Lingt et ux. to Henry Zellman April 25, 1876; lot on O'Hara street, Third ward, city. Consideration.....$750

Robert S. McPherson et ux. to John P. Walker, November 1, 1875; lot on Henry avenue, Sewickley. Consideration.....$1,000

Frederick Hotli to Joseph Barton, May 1, 1876; one-half of 62 acres and 118 perches in Indiana township. Consideration.....$700

Jacob W. Zahniser et ux. to Mrs. Mary E. Bastwick, October 25, 1875; lot on Forty-first street, Seventeenth ward, city. Consideration.....Nom.

James McCabe et ux. to B. Campbell McNeal et al., March 14, 1868; two lots in Chartiers borough. Consideration.....$1,868.33

Wm. M. Darlington et ux. and James O'Hara to Daniel Pfifer, April 4, 1876; lot on O'Hara street, Third ward, Allegheny. Consideration.....$800

Improvement Building & Loan Association to Frederick Rush, June 23, 1875; lot on Mary Ann street, Twenty-eighth ward, city. Consideration.....$600

Joun H. Haro, Sheriff, to the Improvement Building & Loan Association, June 15, 1876; interest of John Messerschmidt in lot on Mary Ann street, Twenty-eight ward, city. Consideration.....$50

John Reitz et ux. to Frederick Dierck, April 19, 1876; lot on Pine street, Thirty-fifth ward, city. Consideration.....$2,200

B. C. Christy, master, to Jeremiah Coughlin, April 13, 1876; lot on Webster avenue, Fifth ward, city. Consideration.....$4,725

Thos. B. Chantler to the Enterprise Insurance Company, May 3, 1873; two lots on Short street, Seventh ward, Allegheny. Consideration.....$2,500

Wm. Tate et ux. to J. W. Jardion, April 15, 1876; two lots on Arch street, Chartiers borough. Consideration.....$1,000

Jacob Nusser to Christian Nusser, November 10, 1875; lot on Washington avenue, Lower St. Clair township. Consideration.....$6,500

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Jacob Roth, March 18, 1876; interest of Adam Awas in lot on Carson street, Twenty-eight ward, city. Consideration..$4,575

ELECTIONS.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the HAZELWOOD OIL COMPANY, to elect officers for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on TUESDAY, May 9, 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. C. WHITE,
Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 28, 1876. 640

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY GAS CO.,
ALLEGHENY, PA., April 27, 1876.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Wood street, on MONDAY, May 8, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

J. S. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

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ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL Election for President and six Directors of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN R. R. Co. will be held in the office of the Company, on Carson street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 20, next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD, Pres't.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1876. 611

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE & CHICAGO RY. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1876.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the General Office of the Company, No. 175 Wood street, second floor, city of Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock M., on

Wednesday, May 17, 1876,

For the purpose of electing four Directors to fill the places of the four whose term of service expires on that day.

F. M. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

dl6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

FLOUR!

GROCERIES!

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

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Official Paper of Allegheny County

TERMS FOR 1876.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1876.

PETROLEUM at ANDREWS 27½.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE Chief Clerk of the House, at Harrisburg, yesterday, accepted the resignation of SEIDNER, the Journal Clerk, which ends the Boss bill business.

THE Senate has done wisely in adhering to its purpose to adjourn on Friday next. We feared, and were ready to accept as possibly necessary, an extension of the session; but the action of the Senate relieves this anticipation, and indicates that in its judgment, any extension of time is unnecessary. The House desires the time extended, but the view of the Senate is that if there is any incomplete legislation the fault belongs to the House, and it must take the responsibility.

THE expulsion of PETROFF, by the House, will do something toward freeing that body of the odium attaching to the passage of the Boom bill, but it needed to be supplemented by the expulsion of LYBOTT to prove as effectual as it should be. There must be no partisanship in this business. If men are guilty, let them be punished, and let there be no fear or favor in the matter. The value of the new Constitution depends on the firmness and impartiality with which the Legislature meets all cases of bribery or corrupt solicitation.

THE eastern papers have a controversy over the relative cost of converting sinners in New York and Philadelphia. The New Yorkers complain that while MOODY and SANKEY's services in Philadelphia resulted in twelve thousand conversions, the cost was only $30,000, in New York only eight thousand were converted, at a cost of $42,000. Thus Philadelphia sinners are converted at an average expense of two dollars and fifty cents each, while it takes five dollars to reach a New York sinner. Possibly if we take into account the difference of grade, as sinners, the difference in cost is not so great after all.

IN view of the fact that the House is busily at work trying and expelling its members for frauds in connection with the passage of the Boom bill, it is rather cool to send that bill to the Senate for its concurrence. While the practical defeat of the bill undoubtedly is in the interest of the most expert of the parties involved, yet no bill, whatever its merits or demerits, should be allowed to pass when bribery on both sides is proven to be gathered about its operations. If HEBBIC were alone in his operations, it might be said that the bill should pass as a punishment; but as the affair stands, the bill should go over, and the laws applied to all cases of bribery.

THE Legislature of California is disposed to even-handed justice. It has enacted a law providing for punishment by flogging for men convicted of beating their wives. We do not approve of corporal punishment, yet we know of no crime that deserves more to be treated in this way, than that of wife beating. The usual argument against it, that it is brutal, is a recommendation in this case. In strict justice a brute should be brutally treated. It is all he understands, and embraces the only method of reaching him that is in any degree effectual. As a system of punishment, applied to general offenses, it is undesirable; but as a method for breaking up a barbarous practice it is possessed at least of the element of even-handed justice.

THE efforts of the Investigating Committee before which Mr. DAVENPORT is a witness, to prevent the disclosure of Democratic frauds in New York, and at the same time to extort some testimony that will be of value to them, comprise a very amusing affair. DAVENPORT is watched with nervous anxiety, and interrupted whenever he approaches the forbidden Democratic pastures. We strongly suspect, when he is turned over to the Republican members of the committee for cross-examination, the full story of these frauds will be told. We do not know how much nerve Mr. CONGER has, but he will be required to assert enough manliness to have the truth brought out. It is possible that the Democratic majority having refused to bring out the frauds in direct examination may object to the cross-examination extending to them. If so, it will be well to know it.

THE work of adopting the new Constitution in Spain progresses slowly, and serious trouble is likely to occur, as between the Government and the Pope, over what is termed Article Eleven, which permits private freedom in religion, but prevents any other public manifestations of religious worship than are made by the Catholic Church. The Pope objects to this, and speaks of it as a violation of the concordat between Rome and Spain. He insists that the Spanish Constitution shall not so much as recognize private rights, in religious opinion. He denounces this concession in the severest language, and has gone so far as to address the Spanish ladies a manifesto on the subject. Spain is to lie, bound hand and foot, before the Papal throne, no one of her subjects permitted to indulge a throb of religious freedom, or else the entire nation is to be denounced. We imagine the outcome will be favorable to religious liberty,—as even Spain is not now prepared to endure such a display of Roman intolerance.

WE notice that the Centennial address of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, before the General Conference at Baltimore, mentions higher education as a subject of great importance. The *status* of our American colleges, and the quality of the education imparted by them, are being discussed, of late, in a manner anything but complimentary to our colleges. The German colleges refuse to recognise as of any value, diplomas issued by our colleges; and an American graduate writes from Germany that the youngest member of a German University is really farther advanced than the average graduate of our colleges. One of the reasons given for this is, the limited training of our college professors, who rather watch to discover the errors committed by students, than aid them to a clear and comprehensive knowledge of their studies. In Germany the students are free to come and go as they they please. The tutor does not know whether they are present at lectures or not; every instructor is profoundly informed, and not educated superficially, as so many of our college professors are. An entire change, both in the character of tutors and in the methods of instruction, can alone bring American colleges up. As the Centennial year is made the starting point for all that is new and good, we suggest that the present is the proper time for rigid self-examination on the part of our colleges.

ANOTHER of the roorbacks started against Mr. BLAINE has been exploded, and it is time for number three to be brought forward. From indications, we judge the point is to be insisted on that in his defense, Mr. BLAINE did not include Mr. ROLLINS in his list of witnesses in behalf of his innocence. It is forgotten that Mr. BLAINE did, a short time since present a letter from Mr. ROLLINS, explicitly stating that since he became Treasurer of the Union Pacific, no money had ever been paid him, or any one on his account. We are rather gratified that he now proposes to give no farther attention to campaign lies. It is better, having disproven the first series, to let them go. A man who has not character enough to stand up against malicious falsehoods, even though they may becloud his reputation for a time, is not worth much; and if he has, silence, as a rule is his best defence. In public life, a reasonable amount of defence may be needed, but this given, and an honest man has no need to fear a liar.

WHILE the New York *Tribune* so flatulently praises TILDEN as the incarnation of honesty and reform, the *Commercial Advertiser* very plainly expresses the views of the people of New York regarding him. "The pretence that he is the only candidate that could carry New York is as false as the claim that he is the only representative "Reformer." He is a fraud in both relations. He could neither carry the State of New York nor make the people of the State believe in his honesty or in his professions of reform. He lost both Houses of the Legislature last November, and the whole of the Tammany ticket in this city because the people knew and felt that his canal game was a shameless fraud, and his personal following rapidly on the wane. As MORRISSEY reminded the Convention, he would have lost the State ticket if he and the other Anti-Tammany leaders had said the word." After expressing the hope that he may receive the nomination at St. Louis, it continues: "The way he would be riddled from Niagara to Montauk would be a caution to future experiments upon State favorites."

FUNERALS, as occasions for political demonstrations, are peculiar to France. The latest demonstration of the kind was at the funeral of the wife of LOUIS BLANC, on which occasion two hundred thousand persons are reported to have gathered about the line of march, cheering for the Republic and calling for amnesty. This custom of employing funerals for political purposes, grew out of the repressive measures of the Napoleonic government, which forbade all assemblages of a political character. Hence the custom of investing the funerals of prominent opposers of the government with a political character. The funeral of VICTOR NOIR, who was killed by Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, did as much to drive NAPOLEON into the Prussian war as any single event—it having inspired him with a fear of the disloyalty of the people, which he imagined would be remedied by war. The particular feature of the recent funeral was the demand for amnesty for the condemned and exiled Communists, coupled with expressions of loyalty to the Republic. The demonstration will probably exert a very decided influence on the policy of the Government as regards the subject agitated.

DENMARK'S DANGER.

The recent and severe defeat suffered by the Government of Denmark, at the popular election for members of the National Assembly, is a far more important event than it may be currently understood to be. The bill of defense put forward by the Government proposed that naval and fortified defenses around Copenhagen should be increased—the fortifications being particularly insisted upon. The bill provided the means for making these defenses, and was bitterly contested by the party of the Left, Mr. BERG, its leader, boldly stating, in the course of discussion, that if Copenhagen were fortified, it might serve the Government to withstand a popular movement from the provinces—a declaration which, especially at the present moment, can only have one explanation, namely: that if the Government should issue an Order in Cabinet suspending or altering the Constitution, the leaders of the Left would stir up the rural population to a downright civil war. The whole Chamber seemed at first sight to be struck dumb; it protested afterward, but there was a majority of eighteen against the bill. The appeal to the people resulted in an increase of this majority against the Government.

The real difficulty, therefore, as between the people and the Government, is not as to the defense of Copenhagen, considered by itself, but the fear of the people in the provinces that the defenses made, the king, secure in his capital, will attempt to overthrow or modify the constitution. Hence, the resistance is very strong, and, thus far, victorious. The Kingdom of Denmark is made up of a number of States and Colonies, and there is not in their population that unity that begets confidence and sympathy. The Schleswig-Holstein war that eventuated in those fertile duchies coming under Prussian control, really grew out of this antagonism of race. As far back as 1848, these duchies resorted to arms for the purpose of separating themselves from Denmark, proposing to ally themselves with Prussia, the latter assisting. But England and Russia intervened, and an armistice was signed. The succession to the throne also proved unsatisfactory to Schleswig and Holstein, and when Prince Christian, in 1852, was declared the legal successor, it required two dissolutions of the Diet before it was legalized. This was one of the principal reasons that led to the final struggle on the part of the above-named Duchies for permanent separation from Denmark. Thus it will be seen that there is anything but fraternal feeling between the provinces and the Central Government. More than this, there is evidently a feeling of suspicion that the Government is arranging to centralize power in its own hands, by annulling the constitution as soon as it is able to do it. The pertinacity of the Government in pressing the point seems only to confirm these suspicions. It is reported that it proposes to dissolve the newly elected Diet, and appeal again to the people in behalf of its measures. With so much power in its hands, it has a very manifest advantage over the people, in that it can dissolve the Diet and make a fresh appeal, as often as defeated. The danger is that the people will become so exasperated as to appeal to arms again, a fact that will break up the unity of the kingdom.

Romance of the Rebellion.

Sixteen years ago a wealthy Indianapolis gentlemen had a daughter who was the pet of the household and a society belle. A young man, son of another prominent citizen, wooed the daughter and failing to find favor in the eyes of her father, projected and carried to a successful issue an elopement. The young couple were married and located in Texas. At the outbreak of the war the young husband enlisted in a Confederate regiment, and the wife disguised in male attire, enlisted in the same regiment, and followed her husband to the field. During one of the engagements in which the regiment participated the wife was wounded by a minie bullet, and the husband, still ignorant of her disguise, helped to carry her from the field. In dressing the wound the sex of the dashing trooper was discovered, and she was discharged from the regiment and came North. The husband was killed in a succeeding engagement. Her relatives never forgave the marriage and refused to recognize the wife when she returned. The father still lives in a neighboring county, and is counted one of the wealthiest citizens, while the woman, now poor and broken in health, lives in a miserable little house in an unfrequented alley of Indianapolis.

McLeod and the Prince.

The biographer of Dr. Norman McLeod gives us a passage from that able preacher's diary, in which he records that having been invited to preach before the Court of Abargeidie, the Prince of Wales kindly begged him in advance "not to preach more than twenty minutes." Upon this the stout Presbyterian Dean of the Most Noble and Ancient Order of the Thistle plumply replied that the Prince and the Court had nothing better to do on Sunday than to hear him preach, and he should preach as long as he thought good for them. He did in fact preach "forty-seven minutes." To the credit of the future Emperor and King of England, he adds that the Prince listened very respectfully and thanked him afterwards. Perhaps that was only for not preaching a full hour, but the Doctor does not say so He does, however, say—and his testimony is worth citing—that he found the Prince both intelligent and awake to the responsibilities of his position. This, too, was before the serious illness which is commonly thought to have given the prince his first moral "shaking-up."

Court Etiquette.

There have been many ludicrous stories told about court etiquette, but the following which Mr. Conway tells of the English Court surpasses most of them: It is considered indispensible that ladies introduced at Court or received there shall wear very low-necked dresses. Just before the last drawing-room, Lady——, wife of a distinguished nobleman, wrote to the Lord Chamberlain, saying that she had recently been ill and her shoulders had become so thin that she was ashamed to show them! The Chamberlain, knowing how strict the Queen was, referred the matter to her, and a grand consultation was held. After a long and serious debate, the Lord Chamberlain was instructed to write to the petitioning lady that Her Majesty would for once give her consent to the innovation but it was intimated that the dress must be a compromise, and it is to be worn in front. The Court papers referred vaguely to this exception to the rules of court dress, stating that it was by Her Majesty's gracious and special concession, in order that it might not become a precedent!"

Why They Moved out.

A family moved into the lower story of a house on West Adam street yesterday. The people who occupied the upper story smiled with fiendish glee as they proudly gazed on their own five child ren who were playing toy-drums and other instruments of torture on the steps, but when they saw that there were four grown-up daughters and a horizontal grand piano in the ranks of the invaders their confidence was somewhat shaken, and when at night the unmarried son took out his cla ironet, and his father began to practice on the key-bugle, they unanimously declared that as the landlord hadn't calcimined the coal-cellar, they would move out on Monday and find some place where people had some regard for their neighbors' peace.

Married at One Hundred and Thirteen.

Old uncle Ben Greer, aged 113 years, was married about two weeks ago in Marshall County, to Mary Harrison, aged 57 years. Uncle Ben was born (according to the sale bill found among the property of his old master, James Greer, deceased) in 1763. He was a servant in the war of 1812 under General Jackson. The old man can cut and split 100 rails a day.—*Mayfield Monitor.*

NEW BOOKS.

MEMORIES OF FAMILIAR BOOKS, by William B. Reed, L. L. D., with a memoir of the author, edited by Manton Marble. Published by E. J. Hale & Son, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

This volume comprises a collection of articles originally written for the New York *World*, on men and books, and which were as attractive for their literary grace, and vigorous English, as they were generally correct in the judgment which was passed upon the subject. Mr. Reed, who was widely known in Philadelphia and New York, and enjoyed some what of a national reputation. He was a man of great mental gifts, and his writings, which they instruct, also delight and charm. These "Memories" are rich in suggestion, and full of the attraction there is in exquisite literary finish.

LIVING WATERS; a collection of Sacred Songs. By D. F. Hodges. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. For sale by Mellor & Hoene, Pittsburgh.

This is a small work, low in price, but by no means filled with "cheap" music. A superficial examination of its contents displays many gems that if confined to the work are destined to make it a popular successor of the "Moody & Sankey" sacred song books. The music is as simple, and therefore, good, as the poetry is pure and elevated. Many of the songs sung by Moody and Sankey are the production of Mr. Hodges, which fact in itself is sufficient evidence of the refreshing qualities of "Living Waters."

LIFE AND LETTERS OF LORD MACAULAY, By his Nephew G. Otto Trevelyan. Published by Harper & Bro,. New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

This is the second and concluding volume of this most interesting biography of Lord Macaulay. It begins with the death of Macaulay's father, in 1838, and ends with Macaulay's burial. It is as full of fascination as the first volume, and the reader when he once picks it up will be loth to lay it down until its pages are perused from first to last. The story of the great man's last hours is full of a melancholy attraction and gives a glimpse of his mental struggles which are of intense interest.

SAM'S CHANCE; and how he improved it. By Horatio Alger, Jr. Published by Loring, Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

This is an interesting story for boys, and with the exception of the slang used perhaps too profusely, is a good book to put into the hands of a stirring, active juvenile. Sam improved his chance to become a useful, respectable member of society, and in so doing was a good example to the rising generation.

POETRY FOR HOME AND SCHOOL; selected and arranged by Anna C. Brackett and Ida M. Elliott. Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh, by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

The selections in this book have been made with care and fine judgment. The book has been gotten up for use in the school room to impress the children with the exceptional beauty and richness of their own language. It admirably answers its purpose, and is one of the most exquisite collections of short poems of which we have any knowledge.

Advertised Letters---Official List.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-office, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Wednesday, May 3, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of Letters by CARRIERS, at the residence of the owner, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1.—Direct Letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Postoffice and State.

2.—Head Letters with the writer's POSTOFFICE and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answer be directed accordingly.

A request for the return of a Letter to address, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POSTOFFICE and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with. Letters bearing such endorsement will be returned to the writers thereof without additional charge.—See Sec. 4, Law of 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, May 3, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Akins Nettie
Anderson L E
Arthurs Jeanie
Auth Mrs J
Axton Mrs M
Bell Maggie
Berger Jane
Best Mollie
Bickart Birdie
Blackford Agnes
Bram Sophia
Brown Mrs Jas
Brown Mollie
Brian Lizzie
Burke Mary
Burton Rebecca
Byers Mary C
Byrnes Eliza P
Campe Mary
Carson Nancy
Carran Mrs
Caswell Mrs 4
Clark Clara
Clifford Nettie
Cook Edith A
Cook Mrs Helen
Coombs Mrs S J
Cornelius Emma
Cumming Ida W
Dennison Mrs C
Dillon Mrs H
Dittman Mrs M
Dixson Mrs M
Donahue Mrs B
Donahue Mary
Douglas Rose
Elliott M E
Emmerich Annie
Fay Emma
Fay Bridget
Fay Emma
Fisher Sophia
Forbes Mrs Jno
Foster Hetty J
Foy Mrs M
Frances Mrs ED
Giles Kate A
Goal Mrs Wm
Gordon Mrs Ths
Goff Alice A pkg
Graves Mrs Alex
Griffin Ellen
Griffing Mary A
Hager Mrs Louis
Hairs Birdie
Hardy Addie
Henderson Annie
Hendrickson A E
Henninger Mrs C R
Howard Miss L
Howard Mrs T's
Howdle Miss H B
Hunter Mary A J
Irwin Mrs D F
Johnston Mrs
Jones Sennie pkg
Jones Mary E
Kaufield Paul's
Kaylor Martha
Kinsley Lizzie
Knave Adaline
Lane Libbie
Leon Mishelle
Leslie Miss Ida 2
Linam Annie
Littel Ellen
Loper Emma A
Lowry Miss A
Markley Edna
Marshall Mary
Marshall Flora
Marsley Kate
Marson Mrs C M
Morgan Ellen
Moorhead Lizzie
Moellen Mrs C
Moore Birdie
Myers Sadie
McCann Jane
McCouly Sarah
McCune Mary
McDonald Mrs M A
McKnight Kate
McVarland M A
McVeigh Mrs
McNelly Mrs C
Owen Mary
O'Brien Mrs M
O'Donnell Miss Maggie
O'Donnell Mrs John C
Penhale Mrs A J
Pettit Mrs J J
Reed Miss or Mrs
Roche Miss Ellen (for Rose Miss Mary
Savage Miss Ida
Saylor Miss Ada
Shaffer Naomi
Shopley Mrs Susie H 2
Speer Mrs Henry Pkg
Stanley Mrs E
Steadander Miss Emma
Stevenson Miss M E
Stewart Miss A E
Stewart Mrs A
Thomber Miss E
Tommer Bella
Walnant Frank
Varm Mrs Mary
Waide Miss K L
Wilson Miss Edw
White Agnes
Widney Gussie
Williams M Jas E
Wilson Anna
WinkterCaroline
Wood Mrs J R
Woodall Annie or Wm
Zundel Henry

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, May 3, 1876.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Alley James
Alker Wm
Allen John
Allen James
Arnold Thos J
Ather Wm
Ahlkamp Geo (pkg)
Aulks Robt F
Averett
Ballard, jr John
Baldwin G F
Baldwin J D
Barry John
Bartly T (pkg)
Beard M
Beatty Samuel
Beelan Chas
Bedlington C F
Bennett jr Jas
Black W F (pkg)
Blackburn W P (pkg)
Boden John D
Bohle B
Bri ten Geo E
Bryan M F
Buckley J D
Burns John M
Cain John
Butler James
Byers Alex
Cain Thos
Carroll Frank
Carson E L
Carryen Patrick
Chalmers Geo
Clark D G (pkg)
Clark Jas O
Cooper Jacob W
Cooper Robt F
Coffey E L (pkg)
Colton F L (pkg)
Cochran M B
Cosgrave W M
Cramer Capt L
Craig H C
Cuslan F B pkg
Cuslan Michael
Cunninghan A H
Cunningham J
Diffenderfer T
Dimond A G
Dixon T M pkg
Doig Jno
Donahue Thos
Dorsey J E P
Douglas D
Douglas T H
Druckner H
Eakin Jno
Edmundson J W
Edwards H
Edwards Rev Pkg
Faloon Jos
Faris Harie
Farnes C pkg
Fay Jno
Fiann Jos for
Flynn Thos
Fox W H
Freeman J O
Friehls J pkg
Friehls Geo
Fry David
Fulton W E F
George H C
Ghan Jas
Gies A C
Gilt Thos W
Gillespie D C
Gillespie T W
Golden Wm A pkg
Gorsis Philip
Gould S L
Gray Chas for
Gray Evan J
Graham F W
Graham S V
Hagan Hugh
Hagerty J
Hall Jno M
Hamilton Jas
Hamilton J R
Hammond H
Harper J
Haskins Daniel
Hanley G
Hawkins Daniel
Hays John F
Hogbower Wm
Hettie Joseph
Hobrecell Henry
Hone Joseph
Hornblower Prof W H
Howell Josiah
Howey J
Humphries Jos A (Pkg
Hunsinger J R
Hunt Chas
Hunter George
Hurley John
Hutchings N C
Hvoig D G
Jackson Saml
Joyce Thos
Jones Wm
Jones A
Jones J D (2
Jones H W
Jones T J
Johnson Jas H
Johnson J J
Johnson Wm
Kapler Jos
Kimel Mr
Kinley George (Pkg
Knight F
Knight John F
Koedel J H
Kriteshurgh Jno
Land F
Land J
Largh C (for
Lawer Jacob
Leonhart Paul
Leratt M
Levy C M
Lewin Frank S
Long F H
Luttel Jas
Lyons Joseph
Macauley E E
Mahoney Michael
Maloney Thos
Marks Nathan
Marton Wm D (for
Marregan P
Mathaes Fred (Pkg
Martin John
Meriner H M
Merry Wm
Miliner Jas
Minick J H
Mitchell Thos
Morgan Thos
Moore Adam
Murphy Jas (for
Murphy Jas
Myers Geo E
Murh ad G
McCallin Hugh
McClarren Jas
McClelland Rev A B
McClellan H B
McCloskey Geo
McCloskey Robt
McCormick Jno (Pkg)
McCoy T S (3)
McCullough Mast M
McCune J H
McFarland J H
McGinn Michael
McGinnis Wm
McGregor E R
McKee Jas W
McKean S M
McLeon Dr E P (for)
McLeen Patrick
Netkirk Sam'l
Nelson E
Nichols Geo W
Nolan John
Nuhlen Mr
Oler Frank
Oling Samuel
Orr John W
Owen Albert

FIRMS.

Barrett & Co A
Black & Co
Brisbane & Co
Carpenter & Robinson
Catlin & Ewerson
Child & Co Geo W
Crawford & Co Geo
Johnston & Co W T
Rogers & Co Thos
King & Co H W
Large E J & J N
McClure & Co
McCullough & Co J C
McDonald & McMahan
Palmer A G
Rosenbaum & Co A
Ralston, Bushy & Co
Schwartz & Co J F
Simmons & Co
Smith & Co G F for
Sturge & Co Frank package
Tryon Jr & Co Edw K
Webb & Wright 2
Wilson & Co E H
Wood, Marsh & Co

MISCELLANEOUS.

Box 25
Cas Record
General Agent Superior Mowing Machine Co
Hamilton Turnverein
Iron City Coal Works
Pittsburgh Publishing Co
Publisher Sunday Times
Secretary of Railway Secretary Neville Building Association
Sedgbrook & Dankmyer package

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carten O H

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

DRIFTING AWAY.

The peerless stars came teeming
Through the twilight's rifted gloom,
And the snow lies white and gleaming
Above earth's silent tomb;
The pale, cold moonlight lying,
Like a bridal veil between,
And the dusk of shadows lying,
As phantoms grim are seen.

'Tis the holy hush of even,
An hour when each spirit yearns
For the promised rest of heaven,
And sighs for its sweet returns:
When the long-tired soul is weaving
Bright links in life's golden chain,
And the quivering heart is grieving
As it throbs 'neath its weight of pain.

Alone on the brink we're standing,
Alone we're breasting the tide,
But the shore of the beautiful landing
Is just on the other side;
Through mists of the rolling river,
O'er the billows of glittering spray,
Past rocks where the frail barks quiver,
We are silently drifting away.

Though long be the way, and dreary,
And chilling the winds that blow,
Though broken the wings and weary,
And faint with the strife below;
Though crimson lights of the morning
Gleam broken and dim afar,
Each dew-spangled wreath adorning
Is clasped with a silver star.

There are sheaves in the amber binding
Of grain that is fully grown;
There are sheaves on the hillside winding
Of buds that are newly blown;
There are bosoms and brows of splendor,
There are free heads of silver and gold,
Hidden low 'neath the willows slender,
Covered o'er with brown earth mold.

And it matters not if the reaper
Comes swift in the flush of youth,
And gathers the tired sleeper
To the valley of sinless truth;
We know there's a blest to-morrow,
Where the quick sands sluggish creep,
Where pure as the love we borrow,
The soul will its freshness keep.

For hands that are pulseless folded
Are free from each irksome care,
And lips pale as marble molded
In slumbering beauty rare,
Are but sealed to the restless sighing,
That wakens life's sad refrain,
As the floweret in autumn dying
To blossom in spring again.

And we know through the open portal,
Through the gates that are half ajar,
Past the shadowy vale of mortal,
Past the cloud-land's silvery bar,
We have seen the mirage lifted
The forms of our loved ones dear,
When the darkness of night was rifted,
And the sunlight of heaven's shone clear.

Whep not if the cord death sever,
Weep not, for the dusky gloom
Hides not from our sight forever
Those forms in the silent tomb;
With blossoms of faith a token,
They are waiting to welcome us in,
When the crystal of life is broken,
And the casket grown rusty and dim.

Thus we sit in the quiet gloaming,
And list to the surging span,
Through the vistas of future roaming,
Striving our way to scan;
And Peace, with her pinions folded,
Drops a mantle of quiet rest,
And wraps in her chastened molding
The sorrowing heart made blest.

But the knell of the day is tolling,
And fancy her glittering car
Is back from the mist land rolling,
From the azure vaults afar;
Sweet nature with hand caressing
Bright gems from the starry skies,
Gives unto the night her blessing,
Pure tears in her sinless eyes.

On the brink of the strand we linger,
Swayed by its ebb and flow,
Watching time's dial finger
Pointing the hours below:
Frail as the dew descending
Soft at the close of day,
With the ocean of years we're blending,
Silently drifting away.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—Thos. A. Barry, President, Josh Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bonby, J. L. Graham, A. E. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz,
Solicitor—Jesse H. Bailey.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying S. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.

FOR CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP,
Sixth Legislative District,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ed5-S&S

FOR SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

W. W. TYSON,
Sealer of Weights & Measures.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Office---41 Federal St., Allegheny City.
Box 243, Pittsburgh.
Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NOTICE—U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES, MAY 1, 1876, TO APRIL 30, 1877.
The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND POST UP CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS, a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year, beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.
The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00

And on sales of manufactured tobacco, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	200 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	100 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animal)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or pushing conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements, will be subject to severe penalties.
Taxes or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Thomas W. Davis, Collector of Internal Revenue, at 83 Fourth avenue, and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.
D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1876.
d26-WS

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of FRED. FICK, deceased, late of the South Side, city, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to
PETER VONHOFF,
Troy Hill,
JOHN C. ENGLI,
96 Hemlock street, Allegheny,
Administrators.
MATILDA FICK,
Administratrix.
e3s

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

WEDNESDAY

WILLIAM
The Lowest Prices.

Silks, Dress Goods.

At 75c, superior quality Black Dress Silks.
At 85, 85 and 90c heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1, superior Gros Grain Black Dress Silks.
At $1.12½ and $1.25, extra good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.37½ and $1.50, fine Gros Grain and Handspun Black Silks.
At $1.62½ to $2, extra value in Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $2 to $4.50, fine Cashmere Black Silks.
At $1, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1.12½ and $1.25, Colored Dress Silks, special bargains.
At $1.50 to $2.50, fine Colored Dress Silks, extra value.
At 12½ to 75c, choice styles new Jap. Silks.
At 75c to $2, beautiful variety fancy Striped Silks.
At 25, 30 and 33c, extra good value in Black Alpacas.
At 37½ and 40c, Black Alpacas, worth 45 and 50c.
At 45 and 50c, very fine Black Alpacas.
At 58c, a special bargain in Black Alpacas.
At 62½ and 75c, fine pure Black Alpacas.
At 80, 87½ and $1, extra fine Black Pure Mohairs.
At 37½c, all-wool Black Twilled Serges.
At 50 and 62½c, good value in Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85 and 90c, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1 to $2, fine wool and Silk-warp Cashmeres.
At 8c, new Spring Dress Plaids, former price 12½c
At 9½c, new Caledonian Plaids for Spring
At 12½c, Sateen Striped Alpacas, worth 18¾c.
At 15 and 18¾c new London Plaid Suitings.
At 25c, new Lucknow Suitings.
At 12½ and 15c, Camel's Hair Spring Plaids, worth 18 and 20c.
At 18¾c to 50c, Plain and Brocaded Alpacas, colored, very cheap.
At 25, 28, 31 and 37½c, Benares and Centennial Plaids.
At 25 to 75c, latest shades in genuine Mohairs.
At 45, 50 and 62½c, choice lins in Cashmere Plaids.
At 25 and 40c, new shades in Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, Plain and Plaid Silk Pongees.
At 62½c and upward, choice assortment fine Dress materials.
At 75c to $1, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $2.
At 12½, 15, 18¾ and 25c to $2, choice styles in Black and latest shades in Colored Grenadines and Balzarines, &c., &c.

N. B.—Our "Ladies' Journal" ter, useful recipes, the latest free to any address.

A. W. ERWIN.

Unsurpassed Attractions!
IN
Spring Dress Goods.

VALUE *That Cannot be excelled in Every Department.*

EVERYTHING NEW!

Buyers of DRESS GOODS will consult their own interest by at least looking through our stock before making their purchases. You can find everything that is new, fashionable, reasonable and desirable in our different departments.

SPECIAL PRICES.

At 10 and 12½c, Plaid and Stripe Poplins.
At 12½c, Camel's Hair Plaids
At 15c, Plaid and Stripe Goods.
At 20c, Large line of New Goods.
At 25c, Damasse Plaid Mohairs.
At 25c, Grey Silk and Wool Poupee
At 25c, Grey and Brown Twilled DeBege.
At 25c, Silk and Wool Stripe
At 31c, Large assortment of Dress Goods.
At 37½c, Silk and Wool Plaids.
At 37½c, Damasse and Arabasque Suitings.
At 45c, Fine Silk Pongees.
At 50c, Plain Pongees, pure Silk Chain.
At 65c, Best quality Damasse Plaids.
At 35c, Best quality All-wool DeBege.
Stock is always full and complete. New Goods received every day. Prices always as low as the lowest. A magnificent assortment to select from.

A. W. ER

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germani Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1876.

A fair business was done at the banks, the amount about equaling the best days of last week. There is, now, a tolerably even flow of business, from day to day, the maintenance of which is a hopeful feature of the present state of affairs. The belief is entertained that the increasing activity of other forms of business will gradually strengthen monetary movements. In this city, in all departments of trade, we have a steady and hopeful improvement, that indicates favorably for the future.

We continue to quote strictly first class two-name paper at 7 per cent., strictly first class single-name paper at 8 per cent., loans on Government collateral and first class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent., do. do. on second class bonds and stocks at 8@9 per cent.

The scarcity of small change for business purposes has become so great that a flood of complaints is constantly pouring in on the United States Treasurer and Senators and members. At the Treasury Department more than one hundred letters have been received from various parts of the country, and the matter is also beset by members of Congress who seek to serve their constituents with small change as well as garden seeds and public documents. The silver substitution thus far has proved a failure—at least the Treasury officials seem to be of this opinion. Trouble seems to arise from what is sometimes called a "panicky" feeling among the people. They know that fractional currency is to be swept away, and they know, as a consequence, that it must soon be scarce. In this belief they are hoarding it. Even business men are laying aside each day, as they are able to spare it from their business, an amount of small currency, in the belief that they will some day require it for the necessities of business.

The silver that has already been put out is also being hoarded. The novelty of it, and the common idea (an erroneous one by the way) that it is better and more valuable than the fractional currency and small legal tender notes, induce people to lay aside a little of it. The silver is also so uncommon at interior points that it is a matter of vanity to carry a few dollars in the pocket, to most of those who can afford it. A moment's reflection will show how much is hoarded in this way. A conversation with Treasurer Wyman on the subject does not give any ground to hope for immediate relief. He says he can only obey the law, which is not his. He is required to pay out silver under certain restrictions, and he has no discretion. He says he is overrun with letters, but can give no aid. Representative Frost, of Massachusetts, called on him yesterday and told him he had a great number of letters from Massachusetts making the usual complaint. Mr. New could give him no satisfaction, but told him the remedy was in the hands of Congress. He then gave his views to Mr. Frost, who subsequently imparted them to the Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. New favors a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the silver in the Treasury to redeem an equal amount of legal tender notes, which shall be reissued upon the retirement of a like amount of fractional currency to be destroyed as soon as redeemed.

The Treasurer says this bill, if passed, will have the effect of getting the silver out without increasing the volume of the currency, and that it will increase the small change which is needed and decrease the legal tender notes. It seems that only a million and a half of silver is now in circulation, only that amount having been paid out under the Substitution act. Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, says that there need be no apprehension so far as silver is concerned. There can be no scarcity of that. He has already about fourteen millions of silver on hand, and he can coin at the rate of a million and a half or two millions a month from this time on without neglecting the gold coinage.

It appears from conversations with Treasury officials that there is another way of relieving the present small-change famine. But this new method must also be the sanction of Congress. When the appropriation for the Printing Bureau of the Treasury was exhausted, and the work stopped, there was an immense amount of half-finished fractional currency. It has since been discovered that it amounts to millions of dollars. The cost of printing it, even to its present state, has been very great; and now, unless it is finished, it must go into the waste-paper bag. Most of this currency is printed on both sides, and wants only the impression of the red seal to complete it—a matter of small cost. A resolution by Mr. Boutwell, on Monday, looks to the completion of this money, which may be put in circulation almost immediately.

Robinson Bros., Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	122
U.S. 6's, 1881	122½	10-40's	118
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	126½
" 1865	114¾	New 5 per cents	113
" 1865	119	10-40's—coupons	113¾
5-20's 1867	121¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	1.3	Ohio & Mississippi	16¼
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	64¾
L. S.	96	Toledo & Wabash	29¾
C. C. & I. C.	4¼	Harlem	136½
St. Paul	37¾	Adams Express	108½
Do. Pref.	62¾	American Express	61¾
Michigan Southern	82½	U. S. Express	64¾
Do. Central	48¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	86
North Western	30¾	Quicksilver	20¾
Do. Pref.	57¾	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island ex. div.	104	Hannibal & St. Jos.	14¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	85½	Panama	126½
Pacific Mail	20½	Iron Mountain	17¾
Western Union	84		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B.)	59	Cen. Trans (A.)	47¾
Penna. R. R.	44¾	Empire Do (A.)	82
U. Cos. of N. J. (B.)	134	A. V. R. R. 7-30's (B)	101¾
Cam. & Am. (B)	104	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	84
Lehigh Valley (B.)	58	North Pacific bonds	17¾

NEW YORK, May 2, 1876.

Money closed easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $354,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $641,000. The clearings were $17,000,000. Sterling was firm at 483@483½. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales in the interim at 113. The carrying rates were 1 to 5. Loans were also made flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm. State securities were dull. Stocks were firm and higher in early dealings, but after midday there was a partial reaction. Towards the close prices became heavy and lower. All improvement in the market was lost, prices closing at a decline of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. from the highest point. The decline was materially assisted by rumors in regard to cutting western rates, by reductions in passenger fares, but nothing positive is known. The transactions aggregated 145,000 shares, of which 16,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwest, 3,000 St. Paul, 16,000 Erie, 49,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, 4,500 Ohios, and 4,000 Michigan Southern.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65, 114¾; do '65 new, 119; do of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 118; do coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 41; do new, 40½; Virginia 6s, new, 32; do old, 30; Missouri sixes, 100.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 84½; Quicksilver, 19¾; do preferred, 50; Pacific Mail, 20; Adams Express, 108¾; Mariposa, 7½ do preferred, 17; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 64; American Express, 62; United States Express, 69; New York Central, 112; Erie, 14¾; do. preferred, 32; Michigan Central, 82; Michigan Southern, 82½; Illinois Central, 96; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94; Northwestern common, 30½; do preferred, 57¾; C. C. C. & I., 4¾; New Jersey Central, 48½; Rock Island, 104; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 62¾; Toledo & Wabash, 102¾; do do preferred, 103; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 16¾; preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 96; do. preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 15¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17¾; Missouri Pacific, 113¾; A. & P. preferred, 24¾; Indiana Central 4¾; Hannibal & St. Jos. 17¾; Burlington & Quincy, 174; Central Pacific, 109¾; Union, 104¾; Grand Trunk, 24; Sinking Fund, 86¾.

LONDON, May 2.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £224,000. Consols: 97 7-16; 5-20s of '65, 104; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 101; Erie, 13¾; preferred, 31.

PARIS, May 2.—Rentes 104f 92½c.

FRANKFORT, May 2.—United States new 5s, 107.

BERLIN, May 2.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 5, 487, 000 marks.

New York Tea Market.

We noted a pretty steady and moderately active market at the close of our last review for most all descriptions, with indications of an advance on some of the choicer kinds, but since then the demand has fallen off somewhat, buyers having supplied themselves with sufficient stock to meet present wants, and this week the lone has been dull and weak. There are hardly any quotable changes in prices, as holders are not disposed to grant further concessions, and in many cases are asking full rates. A large sale at auction was held on Thursday, some 4,000 pkgs being disposed of. The attendance was large and fair prices were realized. The details are as follows: 8 hf-cs Twankay, 31c; 168 hf-cs do, 32c; 4 tbls do Hyson, 32½c; 269 do, 32½ @ 33½c; 6 tbls Young Hyson, 21½c; 145 hf-cs, 35 tbls do Imperial, 21½@35c; 220 hf-cs, 67 tbls do, 16@ 35c; 1 tbl Powder, 30c; 1 hf-cs Formosa Oolong, 39½c; 200 hf-cs Foo Chow do, 32½ @35½c; 4 hf-cs Amoy do, 25¼@29c; 942 hf-cs Japan, 28@31c. There have been three pretty large arrivals this week, viz.: bark Kishon, from Shanghai, on the 26th, with 603,057 lbs Green and 7,546 lbs Souchong; bark Ardentinny, Hong Kong, same day, with 219,140 lbs Oolongs and 5,600 lbs Sorts; ship Fleetwing, Yokohama, on the 24th, with 918,-706 lbs sundries.

GREEN.—Business has been rather quiet, and though prices are not materially lower, they are easier, especially for the lower grades. Sales embrace 4,900 pkgs.

JAPAN.—For the best qualities there is a pretty steady market, but the common grades are plenty, and holders would be free sellers at current prices, which are above buyers' views. Sales foot up 3,300 pkgs.

OOLONGS.—The feeling is weaker, and on some grades a decline would doubtless be obtained. Buyers are purchasing on a very moderate scale, confining themselves to such lots as will meet their immediate necessities. We can only note sales of 2,400 pkgs.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 2.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.32; No. 1 white Michigan $1.34. Corn steady at 44c. Barley quiet; No. 2 $1.02.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY May 2, 1876.

The leading merchandize markets continue fairly active and steady, and while orders are mostly small, there is a very fair volume of business in the aggregate. Our produce merchants generally report business as being very dull, but we are in hopes that there will soon be an improvement in produce circles; there is no scarcity of stock, and furthermore, prices are certainly low enough to stimulate consumption, but the demand, for some reason or other, continues exceedingly light.

APPLES—The market for Green Apples continues very dull, and prices are weak and in buyers favor; quotable at $2@3 ⅌ bbl, according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—40@45c.

BUTTER—The market continues fairly active, but prices are weak and barely maintained. Sales of prime to choice dairy rolls at 25@28, and 20@23c for medium to good. An occasional sale reported at 30, but it is now regarded as an outside price.

BEESWAX—In light supply and steady at 30c ⅌ lb in lots, and 32c in a jobbing way.

BEANS—Continue to drag at $1.10 in lots, and $1.15 to 1.25 in a small way. The stock is ample to supply our market for the balance of the season.

CHEESE—Sales of prime new at 12½@14c; old Ohio at 13¾@14c; do New York, 14½@15c.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry, prices, however, are fully maintained; $15@16 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is more inquired for, and the stocks are being rapidly reduced. We quote choice N. Y. State Apples at 10@10½c ⅌ lb; prime, 9¾@10; Peaches, 11¾@13½c for prime halves. Blackberries, 12½c. Pitted Cherries, 25@28c. Raspberries, 20@23c.

EGGS—The market continues overstocked and dull, and prices may be fairly given at 13¾@14c—it was intimated that some sales had been made as low as 13c.

FLOUR—The market for good standard flours is firm, with a very fair demand, but low grades are heavy and hard to dispose of at any price. Spring wheat flours quoted at $6.50@7; red winters, $6.50@7; choice ambers, $7.25@7.50; fancy white wheat and patents process, $8.75@9.50. RyeFlour, $4.75@5.

GRAIN—Prime winter Wheat continues to hold its own in value, and as there is considerable inquiry for it and it is in light supply, the feeling is entertained that it is not likely to rule much lower; prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red quotable at $1.32@1.33; do Michigan white, $1.42@1.45. The oat market is fairly active but unchanged; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 39@41c; do white, 42@43c. Corn is easy, but not quotably lower; Shelled, in elevator, 60@62c; ear, on wharf and track, 56@58 cts. Rye is quiet and unchanged.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	6¼@6¾
SYRUPS.			
Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50
MOLASSES.			
N. O. choice	45	N. O. strictly prime	42
Fair	40	Demarara	50@55
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	10¾	Standard B	10¼
Crushed	11¾	Standard 12's C	10
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@9
Standard A	10¾		
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 55
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	50 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23¾	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27
Prime Rio	23¾@23	R. Rio, loose	26¾
Good Rio	20¾@21¾	Roasted Java	33
Old Gov. Java	34		

HOMINY—Quotable at $3.75@4 ⅌ bbl.

HAY—Baled is coming forward a little more freely, and the market is easier but not quotably lower. No. 1 Timothy, $18@20 ⅌ ton, and No. 2 do, $16@17. Loose from country wagons $17@22, according to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Continues quiet, with a supply fully equal to present requirements; no recent change in prices. Bran, baled, $13 ⅌ ton; Seconds and Shorts, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@23, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at $1.20@1.25 in gallon jugs; and $7@8.50 in kegs and bbls. Maple Sugar in tall.

ONIONS—In good supply and dull; selling at $1 at 1.50 ⅌ bbl. Onion Sets exceedingly dull; considerable stock on the market, and little or no demand.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 45@75c ⅌ pair.

POTATOES—Continue dull, but prices remain about as last quoted, 25@30c. ⅌ bu. on track, and 35@38cts. additional in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Our latest advices from Chicago, at this writing, report Mess Pork dull and lower, and Lard and Bulk Meats firmer. Trade continues moderately active, but, as will be seen, we have reduced our quotations, on Lard and Mess Pork.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾
S'fast Bacon, S. C.	14¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	85¾
Bacon Shoulders	10
Rib Sides	13¾
Short Rib Sides	13¾
Clear Sides	13¾
Lard, per bbl.	14¾
Short Cut	22 25
Lard Refd for supper use—in tres	14¾
Do —¾ bbls	15
Do —bbls	15½
Do. 3 lb caddies	17
Do. 5 lb pails	16¾
Do. 10 lb pails	17¾
Do. 50 lb do	17
Do. 100 lb do	16¾
Ham Sausage	9

RAGS—Steady at 3c ⅌ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in light supply, but there is not much call for it; quotable at $10.40@10.60 bu. Timothy Seed unchanged, but firm; $2.65@2.90.

TALLOW—Steady at 8@8¼c ⅌ lb for prime country rendered, and 8¼@8¾c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 2, 1875.

The Crude market opened quiet, advanced during the day, but closed weak and lower; our latest advices from Parker, quoted United at $1.82¾, and immediate shipment, $2.02½@2.05. Refined continues weak and drooping. Philadelphia delivery, 13½@13¾; Baltimore, 12½; on cars here, 10¾.

The steamer James Jackson arrived at Huntington this morning at 8 o'clock safely, with her tow, and would start back just as soon as she could get her barges unloaded. She will arrive here in time to start back during the latter part of the week with another cargo. The Central and Citizens Refining Companies have about 1,000 bbls each ready for shipment. The new route is pronounced a complete success.

The Farrel market continues quiet but unchanged; countries, $1.15; city make, $1.20.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee Bbls.
J. Rushnell	Model o w 1,083
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w 299
Total	1,482

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee Bbls.
Standard O. Co	Warden, F. & Co Balt. 1,213
Brilliant Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co. do 1,002
Crystal Oil Co	Warden F. & Co do 405
Liberty Oil Co	Warden F. & Co do 197
Total	2,818

The Wheat Prospect

We publish the following extracts from a letter by a Chicago house to a New York correspondent, in reply to certain comments on British stocks of wheat, and the prospective supplies of that cereal:

Should the liberal shipments to the United Kingdom be continued throughout the balance of the crop year proportioned to those they have been favored with, and that nation the only purchasers, we should quite agree with you that their stocks would become so burdensome as to force such a break in prices as to pervert its use as a drive it into channels unusual. But we notice by our foreign advices of late that a new feature has arisen, to wit: a decline from the Continent; and if we are permitted to pay any respect to the estimates made by the Agricultural Departments of the Governments throughout Europe, the crop of 1875 was deficient in nearly all of them, whilst our own country indicates a reduction of 21 ⅌ cent., thus giving promise of a more general demand with diminished supplies. From this we derive the conclusion that the shipments from this, as well as other parts of the world, will soon be materially lessened and a steady drain made from stocks in store, so that the great weight of the unusually large "visible supply" will be reduced to an ordinary average.

The causes of this excessive aggregation of stocks in the United Kingdom we think are well understood to be the absence of material advance in values with them in August last, calling forth supplies from the remote quarters of the globe, while those in our own country were reasonably accounted for by the inferior quality, more particularly of Iowa, making it far from desirable to hold, the more especially so as prices were at least fair during the fall and early winter. That the movement then was more than ordinarily free we note the fact that from Sept. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876, the receipts here were 19,435,286 bu., as against last year, corresponding time, 10,355,771 bu., and against an average of the past ten years, corresponding time, 9,403,691 bu.

Now, when we consider that the receipts here during the past season were less, proportionately, than at Milwaukee in former years, owing to the 'corner' and high prices then running in that market, and that the crop in 1875 was ushered in upon empty granaries on account of the temptingly high prices of July and August preceding, and to the further fact of the deficiency of the crop, as above noticed, we draw the further conclusion that the country back of us can afford comparatively small supplies between this and another harvest. Our estimate would place the maximum at not over 66 per cent of a year ago.

Besides we notice that the depoiting of the 'visible supply' in the hands of accumulators in the country is being wrought rapidly, indicating something more than 2,500,000 bu during the past fortnight. And as the movement must now take parts by rail into the winter wheat sections for domestic wants is larger than usual, the supplies for the seaboard will here meet with an important check.

In our review of the situation we do not bring to bear any extraordinary demand than may arise consequent upon the lessened area sown throughout the United Kingdom, or the cutting off of supplies by reason of political complications in Eastern Europe. On the contrary, wish to allow the full benefit of accustomed advantages and that the returns from the growing crop in our own Northwest will be bountiful.

As to the recent very material decline in values we can account for it only in a local point of view—on the ground of a general demoralization of the bulls, and the bear-pressing their advantage to a complete rout. We are disposed to look upon it in this right from the fact that the foreign and Eastern markets are free from signs of weakness or decline until the downward course began here, but on the contrary the winter-wheat markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore were strengthening. Furthermore, there has been no time since the price here has been $1.07 that there was not a fair margin to ship, and the movement out was unusually free, whilst our receipts are and were running much under the average of the past five years, and only about 60 per cent of last season, thus reducing our local stock to less than 50 per cent of what it then was.

As to the future value of this cereal you will of course observe that we lean with favor to the long side and higher prices. Yet as the case is an intricate one in combination, we may leave out some essential features and get a wrong answer, hence keep reliance at setting figures. However, as the history of the trade shows that in this market the price has reached at least $1.25 some time between this and the harvest each and every year for fourteen years past, we should be happy to see reasons why this year should be an exception.

Chicago Seed Market.

There were a fair number of orders received for timothy, but the offerings of prime were meager, and holders would not sell unless at better prices, when buyers were compelled to pay in order to obtain the lots required. Sales were made at $2.45@ 2.60 for fair to good, $2.67½ for prime, and $2.70 was paid for a high grade of prime. Clover was in moderate request, but there was only a small amount offered, and the sales reported show an improvement of about 50c over yesterday's prices. Sold at ⅌ or prime medium. There was no change to note in Flax. Good crushing quotable at about $1.30, and prime sold at $1.35. Hungarian and millet were both dull and weak, particularly the latter, which was about 10c lower. Quotations for either of the two kinds range at 65@60c for fair to prime.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 2, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring, 96c spot and seller May; 98¾@99¾c seller June; $1.00¾ seller July; No. 3 87¾@87¾c; rejected 78c. Corn quiet; No. 2 44¾c spot; 44¾c seller May and June; 45¾c seller July; rejected 40¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 30¾c spot; 30¾c seller May; 25¾c seller June; rejected 27c. Rye and Barley firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed firm at $20.20 spot; $20.40@20.45 seller June; $20.45 seller June; has sold at $20.15 seller June. Lard irregular at $12.20 spot; $12.20@12.35 seller June; has sold at $12.20 seller June; closed at $12.47½@12.50 seller July. Bulk meats firm at 7¾@10¾@11¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm at $1.07.

On Call Board wheat was higher; 96¾c May; 98¾@99c June. Corn 1c higher. Oats lower; 30@30¾c May; 30½c June. Pork lower; $20.37½ June; $20.62½ July. Lard weak and lower; $12.25 June; $12.35 July.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Flour moderately active; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.10@4.50; common to good $4.90@5.20; good to choice $5.25@5.70; white wheat extra $7.10@7.75; extra Ohio $4.90@7; St. Louis $5.20@9. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal in moderate request; western $2.80@3.25. Wheat; moderate export and home trade; receipts 69,000 bushels; No. 1 spring store $1.27@1.28½; fancy white Michigan $1.40; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.18; No. 2 $1.10@1.12; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.19@1.20. Rye more active; western 81c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn more quiet; receipts 119,000 bush.; mixed and no grade 58¼@ 58¾c; steamer 60@60¾c. Oats firm; receipts 28,-000 bush.; western mixed and State 36¼@40c. Hay firm. Hops quiet; eastern and western 10@ 18c. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7 1-16@7 13-16c; prime 7¾@8c. Molasses and Rice firm. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¼c; refined 13½c; cases 17¼@21c. Tallow 8¾c. Rosin quiet; $1.75@1.80. Turpentine steady at 34c. Pork; $21.40. Beef firm. Cut meats quiet; western long clear 12¼@12¾c; city 12¾@13c. Lard firm; steam 12¾@12¾c; city 12¾@13c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet at 14@12c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.11.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, May 2.—Refined petroleum 27¾f.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—Cotton easier at 6 3-16@ 6¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,100 bales for speculation and export and 4,400 bales American. California white wheat average 9s 7d@9s 11d; club 9s 10½@10s 4½; red spring 9s 5½@9s 10d. Flour; western canal 22s@22s. Corn 26s@26¼s. Oats 28¾s. Barley 33s. Peas 36¾s. Lard 57s. Cheese 59s. Refined petroleum 11¾@11¾d; spirits 6@6¼d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Cotton dull and nominal at 12c. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn dull at 46@ 49c. Oats steady and firm at 38@43c. Rye steady at 73@75c. Barley dull and nominal; the season is closed. Pork dull and lower; small sales at $21. Lard firm; steam 12¾@12¾c, closing at inside; kettle quiet at 13¼@13½c. Bulk meats unsettled and lower; shoulders 7¾@8c; clear 10¾c; clear 12@ 12¼c. Bacon dull at 9, 12@13¼c. Whisky quiet at $1.07.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 2.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1.32½; No. 1 white Michigan $1.28¾; extra white Michigan $1.30; Flour; western canal 22¾@23c. Corn firm; Illinois $1.40. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed 51c; seller June 46c; seller July 50c. Oats mixed 30c; no grade 30c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 spot and seller June 34c; Michigan spot and May 34c; rejected 30¼c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Flour dull; extra $4.25@4.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $4.50@4.90. Wheat in moderate demand; Pennsylvania red $1.30; amber $1.42@1.43. Corn: steamer 33@34½c. Oats slow; white 30@32c. Rye: Clover seed: 16@17c. Timothy steady; New York and Bradford county extras firm; 30@31c; western extras 27@29c; firsts 26@27c. Cheese firm at 12@12½c. Eggs: weaker; 13½@13¾c.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 2.—Flour quiet; western superfine $4.00@4.25; common extras $4.50@4.90; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5.00@7.50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6.00@ 7.25; Illinois $6.25@8.50; St. Louis $6.50@9.00; fancy Minnesota $6.25@9.50. Corn: mixed and yellow 43@47c. Oats dull; mixed and No. 2 white 43@44c; rejected 42c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—Cotton quiet at 12c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.30. Corn firm at 46@46c. Oats strong at 28@ 42c. Rye dull at 72@74c. Provisions dull. Pork $21.75@22.00. Bulk meats 8¼@11¼c. Bacon 9, 12, 12¾@12¾c. Lard 14@15c. Whisky firm at $1.07.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour: little doing. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red $1.38¾. Corn firm at 33¾c. Oats quiet at 34c. Barley firm at $1@1.12. Rye firm. Pork steady at $21.50. Lard dull; 12¾c. Bulk meats firm; 8¾c; 11, 12¼@12¾c. Bacon dull, weak and lower; 8¾, 12@12¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.06; hard $1.31; No. 1 do $1.32; No. 2 do 99c. Corn dull and neglected; No. 2 43c. Oats lower; No. 2 28½c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring 90c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 66.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—Cotton dull at 12c; sales of 300 bales; receipts 281 bales; shipments none. Flour and grain steady and unchanged. Lard quiet at 14@14¾c. Bulk meats quiet; 8¾, 11¾@12¾c. Bacon dull.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—Corn offered at 58c. Pork dull and lower $21.50@22. Molasses easier; fair to strictly prime reboiled 49@50c. Rice easier; common to prime 6¼@6¾c. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged; S. W. 110 test 10¾c; P. W. 150 test 11 @11¼c, car lots.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, May 2.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 29c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, May 2.—Cattle: receipts 357 head; total for the week 625 head; prices of yesterday strong; best offerings ¼ higher; to-day market dull and dragging; closing at about a week ago's rates; sales of week thus far 125 cars; range $4 40@ 5.37½, according to quality. Sheep and lambs: no fresh arrivals to-day; receipts Sunday 400 head; Monday 3,600 head; total for the week 6,000 head; prices 5@10c higher than last week. Ohio clipped $5.50@5.87½; Michigan $7@7.15; Indiana wool $7.12½@7.90; no lambs offering. Hogs: receipts 400 head; total for the week 7,600 head; market slow; Yorkers $7.00@7.75; heavy $7.75@8.00; closing off 5c from last Tuesday's prices in all offered sold.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Cattle: receipts 4,000 head; market moderately active, but steady and firm; sales mostly of steers at $4@4.90; stockers $3.75@4; medium to good shipping $4.25@4.75; choice to extra $4.87½@5.50; shipments 2,200 head. Hogs: receipts 18,000 head; market dull, and 20@ 25c lower, closing weak; sales early: light $7.00@ 7.25; shipping $7.05@7.40; Philadelphia $7.75; shipments 2,400 head. Sheep: receipts 800 head; market dull; common to choice fleece $4@5½c.

WATERTOWN, May 2.—Cattle: receipts 1,707; market somewhat improved and prices are about ¼c higher for live weight; sales of choice at $8.7c; extra $6@5.50; first quality $6.75@7.75; second $5.75@6.50; third $4.75@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 641 head; sales in small lots at 4@5½c per pound sheared; 5½@6c wool.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Hogs lower, shipping $6.80 @6.90; Yorkers $6.90@7.20. Cattle quiet; good to choice native steers $4.75@5.25.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Hogs in fair demand; common to good light $6.50@7.25; fair to good heavy $7.10@7.20.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.—Hogs: receipts 1,000; prices unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The trade movement was slow in all departments. Cotton goods were quiet and unchanged. Prints moved slowly. Southbridge shirtings were reduced 5¼c. Ginghams were in sixty demand. Cotton dress goods were less active. Heavy cassimeres and worsted cottings were taken in small lots by clothiers.

Cotton.

Total 1,482

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee Bbls.
Standard O. Co	Warden, F. & Co Balt. 1,213
Brilliant Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co. do 1,002
Crystal Oil Co	Warden F. & Co do 405
Liberty Oil Co	Warden F. & Co do 197
Total	2,818

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

1 car staves, F. Kober; 10 bbls whisky, J. J. Speck & Co; 35 hrs resin, Lambe Bro; 25 do, Johnston, E. & Co; 10 ½ bbls 1 beer, 60 kegs do, J. Bruening; 10 do, Miller, F. & Co; 20 cads tobacco, Grant Bro; 10 do, Means, S. & Co; 8 do, 51-3 do, Y. Derr; 15 do, 12 cads do, E. Poerisel & Co; 5 do, 5¾ buts do W. S. Jones & Co; 48 cads do, Knox & O; 10 do, Watt, L. & Co; 32 sks potatoes, Brown, C. & Co; 2 bbls beans, Means, S. & Co, 5 do eggs, 20 kgs lard, Caskey, R. & Co; 5 do, Wilbert & W; 5 do, 1 bxe butter, J. H. Loh & Co; 4 g hides, W Flaccus & Son; 2 bbls potatoes, E. Gregg; 1 kg butter, Caskey, R. & Co; 1 bx rope, 1 bbl do, Lindsay, R. & Co; 10 sks canaiae, D. Kelly & Co; 1 bbl do, Hall & Mahaffy; 1 bbl sundries, J. J. Gillespie; 5 bdls lumber, 1 bx wood, J. W. Morrison; 2 cases 1 bbl do, Emil P. & Co; 1 bbl do, Knox & O; 26 do, T. J. Wallace; 15 do, R. & W. Jenkinson; 6 bbls beer, H. W Huffum; 20 cads tobacco, W. & L. E. Co; 1 bxe 2 pkgs, Kramer & S; 20 bbls bungs, A. B. Mills; 20 do b beer, Miller, F. & Co; 13 trees bama, P. Dickey & Co; 10 bbls whisky, Hall & Mahaffy; 21 butts tobacco, M. K. McMullen; 42 bales b corn, E. Dickey.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

18 cases hides, H. L. Fahnestock & Co; 14 do, Harris & E; 15 pkgs eggs, 1 car potatoes, 3 pkgs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car potatoes, T. J. Wallace; 7 tubs butter, J. Lacey & Co; 16 do J. Wilson & Son; 1 pcg butter, J. F. Bradshaw; 1 car oats, Houck, C. & Co; 1 car potatoes, 2 pkgs butter, 32 bxs cheese, Peabody, H. & Co; 43 sks rags, J. Benedict; 8 pkgs tobacco, C. Atwell & Co; 20 do, Hayward & D; 40 do, Marshall, K. & Co; 75 bbls flour, J. & A. Dietz; 7 pkgs butter, 5 bbls eggs, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 7 bbls d apples, 1 sk bacon, Hood, Cal & Co; 40 bbls flour, J. Forterfield & Co; 1 car hay, R. Knox & Son; 1 do, W. G. Miller; 1 do potatoes, Goodell & Co; 1 do, Peachey & Bro; 1 car hay, S. B. Floyd & Co; 1 car shorts, E. B. Mahood; 1 car flour, B. H. Voskamp; 1 car shingles, 1 do lumber, McQuaide, A. D; 1 car oats, Laing & McK; 20 brs soap, Jno. Daub; 7 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 1 car potatoes, Aiken, W. & F; 1 do shingles, A. & S. Solomon; 4 pkgs tallow, G. N. Hoffstot; 63 bxs cheese, N. J. Braden; 80 sks oats, 1. Hippley; 1 do, H. Schneiberch; 1 car flour, J. C. Brownell; 1 do lumber, Kelly & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—2 car loc, K. Blair; 1 do lumber, I. Letsey & Co; 100 bbls lime, O'Hara G. Co; 100 do, T. C. Jenkins; 100 do, K ng & Co; 1 car in feed, Laing & McK; 1 do lumber, Union P. M. Co; 1 do, E. Acott; 1 do r ties, R. Pitcairn; 1 do cats, Elwood & McC; let chairs, A. Orebaugh & Co; 1 car potatoes, Aiken, W. & F; 1 do meal, G. Schellhase; 35 do, Ditworth Bros; 5 kgs nails, Lewis O. & P; 20 do matches, 2¾ bbls fish, Curry J. M; 31 pipes, E. Carstar

DAILY GAZETTE: WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1876.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the omissions will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising, followed by falling barometer, westerly winds, backing to southerly, warmer and generally clear weather.

An Old Bridegroom.

Alderman Larkin yesterday married a woman fifty years of age to a man seventy-five. The groom's name is A. Isham, and the bride's Barbara Guntshauser, and the former resides at No. 71 Chatham street, Seventh ward. The 'Squire says the old man looks hale and active, notwithstanding he has passed the "three score and ten" limit.

The New Petroleum Outlet.

A telegram was received yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Munhall & Jackson, on Duquesne Way, that the steamer Thos. Jefferson, with her cargo of 3,000 barrels of refined petroleum, arrived safely at Huntington at eight o'clock yesterday morning. The trip through from Pittsburgh to Huntington was made in thirty-nine hours and has demonstrated to a certainty that the new outlet for refined petroleum to the seaboard is practicable. Several cargoes more will be shipped this week.

A MURDERER'S REMORSE.

He Desires to be Punished for his Crime.

A Philadelphia dispatch of last evening says that on Monday evening a man giving his name as Wm. Devitt gave himself up to a policeman, and said he had committed murder. He stated that five years ago he and another man while intoxicated attacked and killed a railroad boss about eight miles from Connellsville. Both were arrested, but Devitt soon escaped, and since then has been wandering through the south and west. Remorse has made his life unbearable and he desired to be punished for his crime. The authorities telegraphed to Fayette county to the Sheriff, and received an answer confirming Devitt's statement. He will probably be forwarded to Fayette county to-day.

CITY POLICE AFFAIRS.

Dismissals and Appointments—Condition of the Station House—Claims Ordered to be Paid.

The Police Committee held a regular monthly meeting last evening, Mr. John A. Fox in the chair. The Mayor reported the following vacancies in the police force: Tim McEnerny, deceased; W. H. Cromley, deceased; Wm. Lawrence, resigned; and the following were dismissed: W. Wetzel, Conrad Sill, Albert Protzman, John Powers and J. B. O'Neill. The following appointments were confirmed: Henry Wilson, James J. Woods, George Woods, Jas. W. Keops, Robert Butler, and Daniel L. The police pay-roll, amounting to $15,812.09, and the special roll, amounting to $606.30—total, $16,218.39—were approved.

The Committee on Claims presented the claims of J. L. Stokely for $69.75, and Lieut. Geo. Johnston for $144.75, for pay during the time they were unable to go on duty on account of injuries received, and the claim of Jacob Brandt for $20 for clothing injured while in the discharge of his duty, and recommended that the same be allowed. Adopted.

Mr. McCandless, from the Clothing Committee, reported in favor of allowing the police to get their clothes made wherever they may desire, provided the uniforms are of merchantable make, fabric, shape, and the Chief of Police get twenty-five gross of buttons made to be disposed of to the tailors. Approved.

Mr. Dickson, chairman of the Station House Committee, submitted a lengthy report relative to the condition of the various stations in the city. All were found in good condition with the exception of cobwebs in the Seventeenth ward station, and general want of cleaning in the Twelfth ward station. The Twenty-fifth ward station, which is leased property, was condemned in the report as a place unfit to lock human beings in, and the erection of a new station in that locality, in that locality, was recommended. The report went into details. Resolutions were submitted in connection with it, instructing the Committee on Supplies to purchase a sufficient quantity of chloride of lime, to be used as a deodorizer and disinfectant in the various station houses during the ensuing summer months; also, authorizing the City Controller to advertise for proposals for the whitewashing of the cells and cell departments of the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-third wards and Central Station; also, for the necessary plastering in the Nineteenth ward and Central Stations. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

An ordinance amending the ordinance fixing the number of policemen so as to create eighteen Lieutenants instead of seventeen, and one hundred and ninety-nine patrolmen instead of two hundred, also, extra Lieutenant to be placed in the Central Station at night, was, after an explanation from the Mayor, indefinitely postponed.

The claim of Lorenzo Hoffman, for injuries received and damage done to his property, upon the occasion of the late attempted arrest of a man, on demand of the policeman, was read. On motion of Mr. Fox, $17.80 were allowed him.

Mr. Dickson offered the following:

Resolved, That the chairman and clerk of this committee be instructed to notify the City Property Committee of the recommendation of the Committee on Station Houses as to the bad condition of the Twenty-fifth ward station house and the necessity of erecting a new one. Adopted.

Adjourned.

THE TAX QUESTION.

Allegheny Councilmen Endeavoring to Solve the Problem of Property Classification.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Finance Committee was held last evening.

Mr. A. Slack presiding, for the purpose of discussing the petition requesting Councils to divide the property of the city into three classes, for taxation purposes.

Mr. Bayne presented the report of the sub-committee, to whom the petition had been referred. They reported that in their opinion there should be some discrimination in favor of the rural portion of the city, and were of the opinion that none of the projected or enacted measures applicable to city and landed property to equalize taxations, are desirable. They suggested, as the best measure for relief under the circumstances, that Councils request the Legislature to pass an act authorizing cities of the third class to divide taxable property into two classes—first, urban; and second, rural; that the first class shall pay full rates for city purposes, and the second class any two-third rates; that the act shall authorize Councils to petition the Court of Common Pleas at or before each triennial assessment to appoint a commission consisting of three discreet and disinterested persons whose duty it shall be to establish a line separating the rural from the urban property; and that such commission shall report the same respectively to said Court and to the City Controller. If this plan should be acceptable, the committee thought it could be matured and accomplished by present action on the part of Councils and the Legislature, so as to go into operation in the early part of 1877. Nothing can be done to effect an actual change in the rates of taxation before that time in any event.

The report was accepted, and Mr. Huckestein moved that the suggestion of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Gallery moved to amend by including in the suggestion that all property used for manufacturing purposes be included in the second class, and pay only two-third rates. In making the motion, he said that there were a number of manufacturers in Pittsburgh who were leaving the city and abandoning their leases on account of the heavy taxes, and thought if manufacturing property was only taxed at two-third rates it would offer an inducement to such parties to come to Allegheny.

Mr. Bayne opposed the amendment, as he thought it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul, for if the manufacturers did not pay full rates, the other property holders would have to make it up.

Mr. Patterson thought the property ought to be divided into three classes—city, rural and farm land. The property in each division should pay the full rates assessed therein. He thought the Newmeyer bill just what is needed.

Mr. Stone did not favor Mr. Patterson's idea, and he was opposed to Mr. Callery's amendment. If the tax on manufacturing property should be reduced it would drive away the inhabitants. The taxation in Allegheny is much less than in a great many other cities where the manufactories are improving, and if they can do that why can't the Alleghenv manufactories get along when their taxes are not so high.

Mr. Bayne said it was not the local taxation that is driving our manufactories away, but that it is the discrimination in freight rates.

Mr. Stone said that if the tax on manufacturers was reduced, it would have to be increased on the owners of dwelling houses and stores, and the result if that would be to cause an increase of rents. In that way it would affect the poorer classes of the people.

After some further discussion the question was called upon Mr. Callery's amendment, which was lost by a vote of five nays to six nays.

The question of adopting the suggestion made by the sub-committee was then discussed at some length, and different ways of dividing the property were suggested, but no action was taken on them. Mr. Drum moved as an amendment that the appointment of the commissioners be made by the Councils instead of the Court of Common Pleas, one of whom shall be the City Assessor. Carried. He further moved that the report be referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Bayne, Mr. Stone and the City Solicitor to prepare a draft of an act in conformity with it. *Adopted.*

Buy the Rifle Hills out and out, a new cabin sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

W. S. Freeman, "the Grocer," removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Glezen, Smith & Co., bankrupts. Petition of James L. and Oscar Glezen for discharge presented and usual order of reference made.

John Russell, bankrupt, Erie; C. C. Harmon, Corry, Erie county; and John W. Fratz, Altoona. Petitions for discharge presented in each case, and usual orders of reference made.

Azariah Durham, bankrupt. Register's report on the ascertainment and liquidation of certain items confirmed *nisi*.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, city. Attachment for contempt ordered to issue against W. W. Corbit and James McGee, defaulting witnesses.

J. C. Gouff, assignee vs. George W. Huntley. Motion for an injunction filed, and hearing fixed for the 18th inst. In the meantime a restraining order granted.

Messrs. Isaac P. Rand, of Wilkesbarre, and Ignatius C. Grubbs, of Wilmington, Delaware, were admitted to practice in the United States courts.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, city. Special report of Register Harper presented and order of Court of the 30th so far modified as to enable the said Register to take testimony as to whether the assets are sufficient to enable the said bankrupts to obtain their discharge, and for no other purpose.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

The list of grand and petit jurors was read and E. Reed Myer, Esq., of Bradford, appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, which was then sworn in, and after a charge by the Court retired. In the forenoon true bills were found against Joseph Rupert, altering and attempting to pass a security and obligation of the United States. J. T. Reed, alias John Egolf, for attempting to pass a counterfeit note. Wm. Toppen and O. P. Sackett, robbing the mail. In the latter case the trial began in the afternoon. The alleged robbery took place on the 28th of November last at the village of Clarksburg, Indiana county, Pa. The articles taken were 130 postal cards and a lot of stamped envelopes. The pair were subsequently arrested in this city and a part of the cards, &c., found upon them.

The case of the United States vs. David R. P. Neely was tried and a verdict for plaintiff rendered in the sum of $836.89.

The following true bills were found in the afternoon: United States vs. Michael A. Cox, violation of the provisions of the Civil Rights law. United States vs. Chas. Ross, attempting to pass counterfeit money, and the United States vs. Jack Connelly, *alias* "Curly" Jack, for making and passing counterfeit five cent pieces.

United States vs. distillery claimed by J. G. Wagoman. In default of appearance of defendant, the property in said libel was declared forfeited to the United States.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

John McLaughlin vs. McGowan and McConnell. Previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $40.64.

The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce vs. W. J. Kountz and W. B. Neal, impleaded with W. H. Adams. Jury out.

In re. voluntary assignment of Emory Gleason to James Irwin. James Fitzsimmons, Esq., appointed auditor.

The Columbia Insurance Company vs. James Miles. Verdict for defendant.

Trial List for To-Day.

Dunn et al vs. Neal et at.
White et al vs. same.
Claflin et al vs. McElroy et al.
Moore vs. Barr et al.
Stockdale vs. Baum.
McArthur vs. Armstrong.
The Commonwealth vs. McMillan.
People's Fire Insurance Co. vs. Frankenbach.
McNaughton vs. Arnheim.
Bricker vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Thorp vs. Sarver.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Colhoun et al.
James vs. Bard.
Doris vs. Johnston.
Barnes vs. Grove.
Reese, Williams & Co. vs. Bradley et al.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judge White.*)

Conrad Mendel vs. Henry Lang and August Langheim; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $505.26 against Henry Lang. A *non pros.* was allowed as to August Langheim, and the declaration amended so as to read $700 instead of $500, and damages claimed at $1,000 instead of $600.

John Britton et ux. vs. F. Bese. Motion and reasons for new trial *ex parte* defendants.

James Mills vs. McDonald & Drew. Jury out.

James Gillespie vs. Coleman & Means. On trial. Action for damages for breach of contract.

Trial List for To-Day.

Leister vs. Dry foos et al.
Grascell vs. Same.
Murphy vs. The Ft. Pitt Coal Co.
Dravo vs. Caddy.
City of Allegheny vs. McCreery.
Same vs. Lindsay & McCutcheon.
Crawford vs. Rolfe.
Shafer vs. Sauter.
Weiter et al. vs. Thoma.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

Louis Laugher pleaded guilty to three charges of selling liquor to minors, preferred by W. B. Ross.

Alex. and Bruce Logan, indicted for open lewdness, on oath of F. Riggins, were acquitted, and the prosecutor was directed to pay costs.

In the case of Patrick and Catherine Walsh, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, on oath of Rosanna Sullivan, a verdict of not guilty was rendered and the costs were divided.

In the case of Charles Robinson, charged with misdemeanor under the livery act, J. F. Dhrew prosecutor, the jury is out.

The case of Frank Morgan et al., indicted for aiding a prisoner to escape, is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
C. McGrogan et al (3)	John Campbell, Jr.;
J. Benkert;	Daniel Kaylor,
P. Welch et al.;	James Kaylor;
G. R. Snelling, (2;)	E. Straw;
M. Haas;	John Black,
James Crily;	P. B. Cobb,
William DeLaney;	Flora Egley;
E. Robinson;	Robert Flynn;
Jacob Bristle et al.;	Terrence Manly;
Joseph Brown et al.;	John Ramsey et al.;
Adam Henry, et ux.;	John M. Ewing.
Joseph Wagner, (2;)	John Snyder;
Frank Morgan et al.;	James A. Shouse;
A. H. Borland, (3;)	Henry Pollett;
Frank McCann;	

Court Brevities.

THE case of the United States vs. David R. P. Neely, in which a verdict for plaintiff for $836.89 was given in the District Court yesterday, was for the recovery of overdrawn pay, defendant being a captain in the army.

In the motion for a new trial made yesterday in the case of John Britton and wife vs. Bese et. al., the principal reasons assigned are that the Court erred in instructing the jury that the settlement made by Mrs. Britton was binding upon her; also, that the Court erred in stating that even if Mrs. Britton's consent to the contract was obtained by fraud, that she could not recover in this action unless she had refunded the money received from the defendants, or at least making a legal tender of the same; also, that the Court erred in its instructions that Mrs. Britton had the power to make a settlement without the knowledge or consent of her attorneys, though defendant knew that attorneys had a contract with her for a contingent fee.

IN THE Court of Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, Mrs. Jane B. Holmes commenced suit against Adam Forepaugh for $50,000 damages for an alleged breach of contract. In June, 1871, Mrs. Holmes transferred to defendant about eight acres of ground on Fifth avenue, in Oakland, worth about $80,000, under certain conditions, which were violated. There was a mortgage on the property to A. H. Pease, and by the article of agreement Mr. Holmes was to be allowed a certain period of time down to September 1, 1871, to effect a sale of the real estate and she was to have all money resulting from the sale, after deducting therefrom the mortgage and all expenses which had been made by Adam Forepaugh. Mrs. Holmes had made arrangements to sell the property advantageously, but before the 1st of September, Forepaugh secretly transferred it to George H. Anderson, and plaintiff lost $20,000.

New Process Flour.

The comfort as well as the health of a family depend very much on the quality of the flour used. Many a family quarrel has been the result of bad flour. But were parties to use the New Process Flour of S. Lindsay, Jr., & Co., No. 157 Liberty street, the bickerings of husband and wife would be few and far between. We know whereof we speak, because we have used it and found it to be of very superior quality, fine, fresh, white and exceedingly well-tasted. The housewife who cannot at every baking produce good bread from the New Process Flour should be divorced at once.

Hair Jewelry.

A splendid feature of R. A. Hall's establishment, No. 55 Fourth avenue, is the manufacture of Hair Jewelry. He also manufactures to order any style of Wigs, Toupees, Beards, Half Wigs, Switches, Curls, and Frizzes. Ornamental Hair work of style made from combings.

Wall Paper and Window Shades!

House cleaning time has arrived. Your Parlors, Halls, Chambers, &c., need papering, your windows want new shades. We would advise you to call at E. Forster's store, No. 164 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, where you will find a splendid assortment of all grades of Wall Paper and Window Shades. Store open until 5 o'clock in the evening.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer City of Chester, at New York.

Elegant cameo sleeve buttons at Wattles & Sheafer's new store, No. 54 Fifth avenue.

A DUTCHMAN'S DEVIOUS WAY.

The Story of a Wily Hollander's Second Sojourn to Meadville Yankee Merchants—He Serves the Devil in a Garb of Sanctity, and Numbers a Minister, a Jeweler, a Merchant, and a Washerwoman Among His Victims.

Ruloff Von Barron, a consummate fraud, who resided during several months past in the Young Men's Home, suddenly disappeared on Saturday last, leaving a number of people whom he had swindled to mourn his loss. His success was the result of an ingeniously prepared system, which was certainly novel in its details. When Ruloff first came to the Home he had the appearance of an unassuming Dutchman, and in his attempts at conversation he mangled English so frightfully that no one pretended to understand him. Then he worked in a shop where cutlery ware was ground, and he was content with a very plain apartment, which, with his board, cost him five dollars per week. His salary was $8 per week, and his hebdomadal surplus did not admit of luxuriant profligacy, and, in truth, Ruloff did not evince a disposition to look upon the festive elephant. Ruloff generally spent his evenings in the house, and, as he was of a very confiding nature, a number of the guests of the house were soon familiar with his personal history, as told by himself. His life had been an eventful one. He had been educated for the Catholic priesthood, and ordained a priest. The Catholic religion became distasteful to him, and he resolved to renounce it. This intention became known to his relatives, and for a long time he was imprisoned by Catholic authorities. Finally he escaped to this country, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio. His relatives traced him up, and established communication with the Bishop of Cleveland, with a view of having him incarcerated in a American monastery, so as to keep him out of the clutches of the Protestants. Ruloff discovered these machinations against his liberty, and again he resorted to flight, and settled down to business in the grinding shop, reposing his weary limbs at nightfall within the hospitable precincts of the Young Men's Home.

His fellow-boarders noticed that Ruloff's wardrobe was in very good condition, and remarked the fact that his stock of underclothing was enormous. Whole bundles of perfectly new stockings, undershirts and drawers filled his valises, and these he said were given to him by his grandfather, who was the only one of his whole family who remained true to him, and at whose death he would be the heir to a large fortune.

Ruloff was very eccentric in his conduct, and he was not long in the Home before it was very generally conceded that he was not of perfectly sound mind.

THE MODUS OPERANDI OF THE SWINDLE.

About a month ago he left his employment suddenly, and a few days after this he spread the intelligence about the house that his ancestor had left this vale of tears, and at the same time left him a fortune of $20,000. At once he became an object of interest to many who theretofore had not seemed to notice his existence. It dawned upon Ruloff at once that his apartment was not in keeping with his new position, and he moved into one of the best rooms in the house. Then the ordinary furniture offended the æsthetic taste born of his new riches and he furnished his new room with an elaborate secretaire, an easy chair, a dressing case and other conveniences at a cost of over $100. He wore his best clothes every day, jauntily sported a cane, and ordered imperiously where before he had spoken with the unassuming urbanity of an equal. He deserted the table at which he was wont to take his provender, and his old time friends he gave the cold shoulder. To his other purchases he added a handsome gold watch and chain, a fine diger ring and some shirt jewelry. These items cost about $300, and they were procured from E. P. Roberts, the Fifth avenue jeweler. The furniture was purchased from Gloss, Schoneck & Co., of Penn avenue and Tenth street.

HOW THE GAME WAS WORKED.

All this time no one about the Home had seen any unusual sum of money in the possession of Ruloff. But he had secured the implicit confidence of Rev. W. Long, the Superintendent of the Home, and he rivested this faith in him by joining a prominent Methodist Episcopal church. Last week Ruloff had another load of more elaborate furniture sent to the Home. This was put into a still better room than the one he was occupying. He explained this additional outlay by saying that a brother, and other members of his family would soon arrive from Holland, and he wanted to receive properly. His board bill was running up easily all this time. Mr. Long, in the light of the abundant security which Ruloff was piling up in the house, being reluctant to press him for payment.

The night collection which Ruloff seemed disposed to follow gave joy to the pious heart of the Superintendent, and on a recent occasion he took the wily Hollander to the Tramp's evening service, and paraded him out to them as one who had recently been a poor laboring man, but who had been made suddenly and providentially rich; yet his mind was not turned to the carnal things of the world, but, on the contrary, in the very heyday of his riches he turned his thoughts to Heaven, and fled from Romanism into the safe haven of Protestant Faith.

THE SWINDLE ACCOMPLISED.

Since last Saturday a change has been gradually spreading over the scene. On that day Ruloff left the Home in the early morning, and since then he has not been seen. The transformation was complete when the wagons of the furniture firm drove up to the Home yesterday and carried off the furnishment of the Hollander's rooms. Then it transpired that the furniture, which in all was worth over $400, had not been paid for by Ruloff, but had been bought on time, with an agreement that if payment was not made at a certain date, the goods should revert to the original owners. But upon the heels of this development came the news that the jewelry obtained from Mr. Roberts had not been paid for, and the additional announcement that Ruloff had deposited a note with Mr. James D. Thompson, for $550, purporting to be drawn in his favor by Mr. George H. Garber, of Wood street. This note, it is said, Mr. Garber alleges to be a forgery, and now all these people are anxiously looking for the plausible gentlemen from Holland.

The name which Ruloff left a list of swindles is the bill of a poor laundrywoman amounting to between five and six dollars. The Hollander's net gain so far as known is the jewelry he procured, $42 of a board bill which he evaded, and the amount of his washwoman's bill. Mr. Roberts is reported as having had a warrant issued for the arrest of the swindler.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Coombs enacts *Hester Grazebrook* in "The Unequal Match" again this evening. It is one of her very best parts. To-morrow night she plays *Lady Teazel* in the "School for Scandal," a drama that has maintained its popularity unimpaired for a hundred years.

Academy of Music.

Sam. Sanford and his company appear again to-night in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Forepaugh's Circus.

Forepaugh's gigantic circus exhibits today in Birmingham. It has met with wonderful success in drawing crowds ever since it began showing within the city limits, and there is every prospect that the attendance will increase daily until the week is over. In all the range of performances given beneath the canvas none are more interesting and unique than the ponderous, slow and sure movements of the quintette of the huge elephants in posturing, organ playing, bell ringing, &c., at the stage time. They have been well trained and are as much under the control of their keeper as though they were naturally as docile as domestic animals. The circus is one of the very best, and the saw dust ring is occupied afternoon and evening by a first class troupe of artists. Since last year Forepaugh has added to his collection six additional cages of animals, which makes his menagerie just that much more attractive. The same can be said of the jewelry, equipage, &c., all of which have had additions of great value made to them. The audiences at the exhibitions yesterday afternoon and evening out Penn avenue were very large and filled the tents to their full capacity. To-day the show will spread its tents in Birmingham and on to-morrow, Friday and Saturday in Allegheny. The performances commence at one and seven o'clock.

Old Folk's Concert.

The Old Folks will give an olden-time concert to-morrow evening in the Arch street M. E. Church. Those who wish to go back to the days of "Auld Lang Syne" and realize the feelings of Rip Van Winkle after his sleep, should be on hand. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

Library Hall.

The entertainment given at this place of amusement last evening by the "Stephen C. Foster Serenaders," for the benefit of the Young Women's Boarding Home, of Allegheny, was a complete success both financially and otherwise. The house was literally crowded with an audience composed of the *elite* of the community. Lack of space this morning forbids us from mentioning all the young men who acquitted themselves so handsomely, and to mention a few at the expense of the others would be making invidious distinctions not justified by the facts.

Gems of Art.

The Ferrotypes made by Bassford, photographer, No. 10½ Sixth street, are the finest pictures of this description we have ever seen. They are real gems of art. Mr. Bassford is the only photographer in the city using the combination box by which eight pictures are taken at one exposure. At his establishment a specialty is made of Photographic Views, Drawings, Models and Machinery. Any of our readers wanting Photographs of themselves or their residences will be abundantly pleased at Mr. Bassford's views.

For fine cameo sets of jewelry go to Wattles & Sheafer's new store, No. 54 Fifth avenue, one door below Wood street. Sign of Big clock on side walk.

Order Your Spring Suit

From Bleakley & Kunz, Merchant Tailors, No. 70 Smithfield street. They have a full line of fashionable piece goods and will guarantee a good fit.

ON THE FLY.

Two Thousand People Witness the Overwhelming Defeat of the Alleghenys, by the Neshannock Base Ball Club—The Country Boys Beat Them More than 3 to 1, Outplaying Them in Every Point of the Game.

The game between the Alleghenys and Neshannock clubs, on the grounds of the former, yesterday attracted the largest crowd of spectators seen upon a ball field this season. The crowd numbered between 2,000 and 2,500 people. The ladies' stand was filled to overflowing. A very close and exciting game was anticipated by all, and there was a majority who thought that the Alleghenys would be the victors. The Neshannocks had many warm friends, however, and two to one was freely offered, before the game was called, that the visiting club would win the game. There were very few takers at even these odds. The radical changes that had been made in the Allegheny nine made the betting men shy.

At 3:20 Dave Patterson, of the Washingtons was chosen umpire, and the game was hailed with the Neshannocks at the bat. All the conditions were favorable for a good game. The ground was in excellent condition, and the sun was not obtrusive. Throughout the game old Sol remained hidden behind banks of murky clouds, but, notwithstanding this the temperature was comfortably high. Dickson was the first pitcher sent to the bat by the Neshannocks. Cushman delivered the ball with a low, slow sweep, his fingers grazing the ground every time he pitched. The peculiarity of his delivery is that the ball starts low, and rises continually on the way to the bat, as if it were directed up an incline, the effect being somewhat bewildering.

Dickson gauged him at once, and the second ball sent to him he sent whizzing to center field. The striker was a grounder, and the striker was on the first base before the ball was in hand. Creamer followed with a high foul to third base, which was captured by Junkin. Fink let the ball slip off his bat into McCloskey's hands, and he retired. In the meantime Dickson had stolen his second base, and he made his run by a wild throw of Junkin to McCloskey, who was fielding a hot one that Ellis sent him from the bat. Williamson sent a thunderbolt to Fogarty on the second, but he did not have time to hold it, and as it slipped out to center field Ellis jogged home. Then Williamson tried to steal his second base, but the ball was there before him, and McBride was left forlorn at the bat. The inning closed with two runs, only one of which was earned.

The Alleghenys begun their in-play with Wilkinson at the bat, who sent an easy one, on the bound, to Williamson on the third base, and when he got to the first base the ball was there before him. Hagan went out on strikes. Junkin sent a beautiful fly to Williamson, who muffed it, but Fogarty struck out before Junkin could utilize the life that was given him. The score was now 2 to 0 in favor of the Neshannocks, and they were cheered by the crowd as they came in from the field.

The second and third innings were characterized by very sharp fielding on both sides, neither club making a score. Hagan in the right field, and Ham in the left field of the Alleghenys, distinguished themselves by a fine fly catch each, in these innings. In the fourth inning the Neshannocks added two their score, the counters being Fink and Williamson, the latter of whom alone earned a run, the former being given a life by a miserable throw made by Quest to Fogarty, on second base, while Fink was running from the first. When the Alleghenys went to the bat in the fourth inning the ball was sent to right field, and both men were safely over the sandbags when Fogarty, who has a great reputation for batting, went to the home plate. He made good his record upon the first ball sent to him. He received it well on the willow and sent it like a shot to the field and clean over the fence. It was a home run strike, and as the three men jogged around the bases the crowd cheered vociferously. Allegheny stock was booming again, but it immediately received a slight depression as Gallagher, Quest and Cushman went out in one, two, three order. In the fifth inning the Neshannocks added two more to their score, and the Alleghenys one. The sixth inning was profitless to both clubs, and in the seventh each made a run. The eighth inning was the Waterloo of the Alleghenys. The Neshannocks scored five runs, three of which they earned, and two of which were given to them by errors of McCloskey, behind the bat, and Wilkinson, on the first base. When the Allegheny's came in they were whitewashed, Gallagher, Quest and Cushman all going down on sharply in-fielded balls, as they left the bat. In the ninth inning they fared even worse, the Neshannocks batting Cushman successfully for six runs, and retiring their opponents with a cipher, leaving the score at the close of the game 18 to 5 in favor of the country boys.

It was apparent, almost from the beginning, that the Alleghenys were overmatched, the Neshannocks out-playing them in every point of the game. Cushman's pitching seemed to suit them exactly, and in nearly every instance, when a Neshannock hit the ball at all, it was hit for a base hit. The decisions of the umpire were uniformly made with great good judgment, and they gave always satisfactory. Following is the score:

Neshannocks.	O.	R.	*Allegheny.*	O.	R.
Dickson, 1st b..	2	4	Wilkinson, 1st b	2	1
Creamer, 2d b....	3	3	Hagan, r. f.....	2	1
Fink, r. f.....	3	3	Junkin, 3d b....	2	1
Ellis, 3d b.....	2	2	Fogarty, 2d b..	3	1
Williamson, 3 b 4		1	Gallagher, c. f..	4	0
McBride, c. f...	3	2	Quest, s. s.....	3	0
Morris, p.....	4	0	Cushman, p.....	4	0
Bennet, c.....	2	1	Ham, l. f.....	3	1
O'Neil, l. f.....	4	1	McCloskey, c...	4	0
Total.....27		18	Total.....27		5

Following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Neshannocks..	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	5	6	—18
Alleghenys....	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	— 5

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Yesterday's Meeting—Cesspool Cleaning—Physician's Report, &c.

The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. Health Officer Gray made the following report for April: Number of nuisances abated, 362; number of suits instituted, 1; number of permits to clean cesspools granted, 136. Received from permits $68; from fines, $2; total, $70. Received and filed. A number of bills, amounting to $241.89, were read and ordered to be paid. Warrants were also ordered for the payment of the salaries. Also:

Only one proposal had been received on the advertisement for hauling patients to hospital, burial expenses and hauling water. It was from Mr. John Kilchel, at the following rates:

Large coffin and hauling	$8 00
Small " "	6 00
Hauling a patient to hospital	2 00
Water per barrel to hospital	20

The Health Officer was authorized to make a contract in accordance with the bid, which is cheaper than heretofore.

A communication was read from Mr. Gus. L. Braun in behalf of the Odorless Excavating (cesspool-cleaning) Company, asking for privilege to operate in daytime.

The report of the Sanitary Committee on the matter was read. The committee had examined into the workings of the apparatus, and strongly recommended favorable action on the petition. Leave was granted the company to operate in daylight, as petitioned for, until the next meeting of the Board. A motion was made that the Board urgently recommends to Councils passage of an ordinance for a sewer on Station street, Eighteenth ward, as a sanitary measure. A number of citizens of the Nineteenth ward, objecting to the improvement, as it would cost too much, were admitted and heard on the question. The Board then postponed action until the next regular meeting. License was granted John Bandi to clean cesspools.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board, made the following report for April: The total number of deaths in the four weeks ending April 29th, was 216. The death rate was equivalent to 20 per 1,000 inhabitants annually. There were 52 deaths of infants under one year, and 44 of children between the ages of one and five years, making 44 per cent. of the total mortality.

As compared with the previous month, there was a slight decrease in scarlet fever while diphtheria, typhoid fever and smallpox prevailed to the same extent as previously reported.

	No. of cases Reported.	*No. of deaths.*
Smallpox.....	42	10
Scarlet fever.....	11	8
Typhoid fever.....	8	13
Diphtheria.....	8	5

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

April, 1873—4 weeks.....		274
" 1874—5 "		279
" 1875—4 "		207
" 1876—4 "		216

Received and filed.

Adjourned.

LAWN MOWERS

At From $12.00 to $25.00.

Philadelphia Lawn Mowers, 14, 15 and 16 inch; Charter Oak, 15 inch; Hill's Archimedean, 15 inch; Swifts, 15 inch.

Repairs kept for, and Machines sold by us. Machines Repaired and Sharpened. Call and see us or send for circular.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH.
137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Silver not Refused.

He who labors under the impression that Bleakley & Kunz, Merchant Tailors, No. 70 Smithfield street, will refuse silver in exchange for one of their elegant suits, or for a supply of their furnishing goods, &c., don't know that silver is as good as greenbacks.

Fine Watches repaired and regulated by observatory time at Wattles & Sheafer's new store, No. 54 Fifth avenue. Sign of Big clock on sidewalk.

For a Good Fitting Suit.

Go to Bleakley & Kunz, No. 70 Smithfield street, who are prepared to furnish good suits at moderate prices. A fine assortment of furnishing goods very cheap.

TEACHERS' WAGES SHAVED.

Reductions Made Last Night by the Allegheny Controllers—Ten Months of School Next Year.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny city held their regular monthly meeting last night. The members present were Messrs. Arrott, Bert, Benney, Bollstine, Bolster, Craig, Cooper, Cowan, Carr, Davidson, Drunwoody, Golden, Gault, Hobson, Hemphill, Hamilton, Malcolm Hay, Robt. Hay, Hubbard, Hopkins, Knox, Miller, Moore, Marshall, McCance, McNaugher, McElroy, Oliver, Ommiser, Patterson, Parke, Powers, Ritenour, Reno, Smith, Straub, Stewart, Slack, Sutton, Scott, Satler, Trimble, Thompson, Welsh, Watson, and President Rev. Jos. King.

After the minutes had been read and approved, Mr. R. C. Miller, from the Library Committee, reported that the number of books circulated from the Library last month was 3,713; books purchased, 13; donated, 2.

Mr. Hobson submitted the report of the Finance Committee. It recommended the refunding of certain taxes, the payment of a small bill for stationery, and that a note be given to the Depository of the Board for three months from April 15th for $12,000, with which to pay the expenses of the current month. The report was received and filed, and its recommendations adopted.

The next report was from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, and related to a reduction in the wages of the teachers. It was presented by Mr. Knox, the chairman. It stated that in pursuance of a resolution referred to the committee some time ago by the Board, and which originated in the Finance Committee, directing an inquiry into the practicability of cutting down the pay of the teachers, the committee had concluded to recommend that the salaries of the teachers for the ensuing year be fixed as follows: Principals in schools containing more than six rooms $144 per month, being a reduction of $16 a month. Principals in schools of six or less rooms, $110 a month; a reduction of $10. Assistant Principals, $65 a month; a reduction of $5. Grammar teachers of over three years experience, $60; a reduction of $5; Grammar teachers of less than three and more than one year's experience, $55; a reduction of $5. Grammar teachers of less than one years experience, $50; a reduction of $5. The only decrease made in the salaries paid in the Medium department was where a teacher of five years experience gets $55 a month; in the Primary department a teacher who has had an experience of a like number of years gets $50 a month; in this case a reduction of $5 a month was made in the pay of the Medium teacher, so as to place her on the same footing with her Primary sister. When the matter came to a vote Mr. Slack moved to increase the salary of the five year Primary teacher to $55 a month instead of reducing the Medium teacher, but the Board considered $55 too luxurious—to suggestive, so to speak, of "bloated bondholders"—and it voted Mr. Slack's motion down. No reduction was recommended in the pay of teachers getting less than $50 a month. Some get $45, some $40, and others as low as $30. The final financial recommendation was that the Music Teachers be obliged to stand a shave and be scientific, and thereby bring the expenses within the estimated receipts. Mr. Miller moved as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Hobson that the schools continue for ten months from September 1st. The amendment was adopted by a vote of forty-three yeas to six nays. The recommendations in reference to wages were then taken up *seriatim* and all adopted. Mr. Craig moved that the salaries of the teachers who get but $30 a month be increased to $35, which was carried.

A resolution tacked on to the tail end of the report directing the Principals to pay their subordinates after school hours was, on motion of Mr. Hay, referred back to the committee with instructions to prepare some other and better plan for the payment of teachers. The report was then approved as a whole.

A motion by Mr. Ritenour that the salary of the Secretary of the Board be reduced from $500 to $350 a year was decided out of order on the ground that the Secretary's wages for the present year have been fixed.

Mr. Smith moved that the schools close finally for this year on the 30th inst.—Decoration Day. Carried. A motion by Mr. McNaugher that the 10th inst., the day of the opening of the Centennial Exposition be declared a school holiday was voted down.

The Board then adjourned.

POOR GUARDIANS.

Regular Meeting of the Board Yesterday—Monthly Reports—The Treasury Short—Restricting Employes, &c.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Po